THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
London Chron.
Globe--Brit. Prefs
London Evening
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Aurora
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
M. Poft—Ledger
Courier--Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
Traveller—News
Commer. Chron.
Pilot—Statefman
33 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Briftol 3
Birmingham 3
Blackb. Brighton
Berwick—Bury
Cambridge
Canterbury 2
Carli. 2.-Chefter 2
Chelms Cambria.

Cornw.-Coventry
Cumberland 2
Doncaft.—Derb.
Dorcheft.—Eſſex
Exeter 2, Glouc 2
Halifax—Hants 2
Hereford, Hull 3
Ireland 35
Ipſw. 1, Kentiſh 4
Lancaſt.—Leiceſ.
Leeds 2—Lewes
Liverp 6.-Maidſt.
Manchefter 4
Newcaſtle 3
Northampton 2
Norf.—Norwi. 1
Notts. Nor. Wales
Oxford 2. Portſ.
Preſton—Plymo.
Reading—Saliſb.
Scotland 19
Salop--Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewſh.--Suſſex
Staffordſhire
Stamford—Tyne
Wakefi.—Warw.
Worc. 2.-York 3.
Jerſey 2. Guern. 2.

OCTOBER, 1808.

CONTAINING

Meteorological Diaries for Sept. and October 866
Epitaph to be inſcribed to Memory of Addiſon 867
Averages of Deaths in Government Tontine 868
Letter from the late Darwin to Dr. Okes . . 869
A valuable Critique by the late Bp. Hurd . *ibid.*
Experience of Individuals in Vaccination . 870
Opinions of Public Bodies on Vaccination . 871
Rev. Dr. Watſon's "Hiſtorical Catechiſm" *ibid.*
Concluding Portion of Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire 872
Epitaph by Rev. Dr. Parr on his Daughter 878
Hiſtory and Antiquities of Dunſter, Somerſet 874
The Diſeaſe termed Inſanity little underſtood 880
The Projector, N° LXXXVIII. 882
Mr. Highmore to Mr. Perceval on Lotteries 885
Architectural Innovation, No. CXXVI. 889
Survey of Winchester Palace, Southwark . *ibid.*
Illuſtrations of Horace, Book II. Epiſtle I. 890
Dr. Harrington's Theory of Chemiſtry defended 896
Dr. Lettſom's Fifty-fifth Letter on Priſons . 897
Mr. Neild's Remarks on Huntingdon Gaol . 898
Plantoaſſiſt Authors in publiſhing their Works 900
Hints to Managers of Covent Garden Theatre 901
Want of Accommodation in our Churches 903
Augmentation of Small Livings—The Blounts 904
Powerful Appeal to the Humanity of Parliament *ib.*
Literary Intelligence—Index Indicat. 922
Review of New Publications; viz.
Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinſon concluded 905
Rev. Mr. Archdeacon Cambridge's Charge 910
Dr. Pearſon's Sermon on the Lord's Supper 913
Rev. Edward Mangin's Eſſay on Light Reading 914
Bell's Madras School; or, Elements of Tuition 916
Bevan's Reply to Dodd's Sermon on Swearing 919
Strutt's Queen-Hoo Hall; a Romance . . . *ibid.*
The Contraſt: a Poem, by Mr. Pratt . . . 920
Britiſh Chronology, by the Rev. G. Whitaker 921
Parlante's Memoirs of Maria Counteſs D'Alva *ib.*
Johnſon's Plans, &c. of Eſſex County Hall 922
Select Poetry for October 1808, 923—926
Proceedings in the late Seſſion of Parliament 927
Intereſting Intell. from the London Gazettes 928
Abſtract of the principal Foreign Occurrences 930
Country News—Domeſtic Occurrences . . 939
Gazette and Civil Promotions 942
Eccleſiaſt. Preferments—Theatrical Regiſter 943
Additions and Corrections in former Obits . 944
Biographical Memoirs of Profeſſor Porſon 946-948
Births and Marriages of eminent Perſons . 949
Obituary with Anecd. of remark. Perſons . . 950
Bill of Mortality from September to October 958
Average Prices of the Markets for October . . 959
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 960

Embelliſhed with a Perſpective View of Dunster Church, co. Somerset; and of various antient Monuments, Seals, &c. illuſtrative of the Hiſtory of that Pariſh.

By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Post-paid. 1808.

Meteorological Diary for September, 1808. By Dr. Pole, Bristol.

Days Mo.	M. 8 h.	G. heat.	Inches. 20ths.	WEATHER.
1	64	66	29- 4	mostly cloudy, frequent showers
2	57	65	29-18	ditto
3	61	67	29-10	mostly cloudy, afternoon showery
4	59	67	29- 9	morning mostly cloudy, afternoon clear
5	59	65	29- 6	cloudy, frequent rain
6	55	63	29- 6	almost constant rain
7	58	65	29- 7	cloudy, frequent rain
8	56	63	29- 3	cloudy at times, some light rain, high wind
9	59	63	29-18	cloudy and rainy
10	58	62	29- 0	cloudy, much rain, some loud thunder
11	58	64	29- 4	cloudy in general, some light rain
12	56	60	29- 4	cloudy, frequent rain, evening lightning
13	55	62	29- 5	cloudy, much rain, some thunder
14	57	64	29- 8	mostly cloudy, some light rain
15	58	64	29-13	rain in the morning, mostly very clear
16	59	67	29-16	cloudy at times
17	56	65	29-16	mostly cloudy
18	57	65	29-12	mostly cloudy, some rain and thunder
19	56	66	29-12	cloudy at times, some very light rain
20	57	66	29-17	mostly clear
21	54	66	29-18	cloudy at times
22	58	68	29-15	mostly cloudy, evening very rainy
23	54	54	29- 7	mostly cloudy, showery
24	46	54	29-12	cloudy at times
25	55	64	29-13	mostly cloudy
26	54	66	29-15	mostly clear
27	58	66	29-12	cloudy
28	39	46	29-11	cloudy, rainy
29	39	49	29- 6	cloudy at times, some light rain
30	32	45	29- 6	cloudy at times, some light sprinkling rain.

The average degrees of temperature, as noted at eight o'clock in the morning, are 54 24-30; those of the corresponding month in the year 1807, were 48 7-30; in 1806, 54 16-30; in 1805, 58; and in 1804, 56 1-3d.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 4 inches 36-100ths; that of the corresponding month in the year 1807, 3 inches 59-100ths; in 1806, 1 inch 81-100ths; in 1805, 1 inch 59-130ths; in 1804, 28-100ths; and in 1803, 1 inch 56-100ths.

Meteorological Table for October 1808. By W. Cary, Strand.

Day of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clo. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Oct. 1808.
Sept.	°	°	°		
27	47	57	44	29,88	fair
28	43	51	42	,55	cloudy
29	39	46	40	,41	rain
30	37	50	41	,55	cloudy
Oct. 1	40	51	42	,80	fair
2	47	50	47	,65	rain
3	49	56	47	30,04	cloudy
4	45	57	52	,19	rain
5	52	63	48	,12	fair
6	49	62	47	,02	fair
7	47	57	46	29,98	cloudy
8	49	56	47	,35	stormy
9	44	54	42	,78	fair
10	46	56	46	,77	cloudy
11	44	55	47	,82	fair
12	45	53	40	29,93	fair
13	35	48	45	30,10	fair
14	46	54	40	29,40	fair
15	40	46	46	,20	showery
16	44	47	43	,56	rain
17	42	46	38	,57	fair
18	36	52	41	,75	fair
19	40	46	46	,50	fair
20	44	52	41	,72	cloudy
21	40	49	40	,52	fair
22	37	51	39	,70	fair
23	38	51	50	,78	showery
24	50	53	40	,40	fair
25	39	52	50	,64	cloudy
26	47	54	43	,36	fair

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE For OCTOBER, 1808.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 1.

READING in your Magazine for August that a Monument was about to be erected to Addison, I took an early opportunity of seeing it; and now most warmly join with your Correspondent in the encomiums he passes on the elegant taste displayed, both in the Monument and intended Epitaph. At the same time, I cannot but regret that, from the Inscription being in a language sacred to the Learned, so many of the admirers of Addison, especially the most lovely part of our species, will be excluded from perusing so grateful a tribute to his memory. It is indeed a question of some moment, whether the praises of an Author should not be perpetuated to posterity by the language in which his writings are composed.

The object of Sepulchral Inscriptions, in its most general acceptation, is to state the merits and virtues of the deceased. As, however, an unembodied spirit must be deaf to all earthly praise, their only rational design must be, to operate, by exciting emulation, or, to use the more expressive language of an eminent writer, "that the tomb of a good man may supply the want of his presence, and veneration for his memory the same effect as observation of his life."

Epitaphs considered in this light, or as a debt of gratitude owed by posterity to deceased merit, ought not certainly to be written in a dead language; which, from the limited extent in which it is known, must necessarily defeat those purposes for which they are principally, if not solely intended. The Learned, though taken collectively, form but a very small part of the admirers of Addison; it must, therefore, be for the selfish gratification of a few individuals, that multitudes must be mortified; when, by the slightest sacrifice, the pleasures and expectations of all might be indulged.

If the justice of these claims be allowed, the assertion, that in the composition of our monumental encomiums the convenience of Foreigners ought to be principally consulted, will be almost too futile to be *combated*. Such an argument, indeed, must originate rather from national vanity, than any regard to truth or national taste. For it may with some force be asked, what sensation the eulogies of a deceased Author can excite, in those unacquainted with his writings?

This, however, is indisputable, that the revered tomb of Addison can never excite those rapturous feelings in a Foreigner, which must animate every exulting Briton, when he contemplates the shrine of him who has raised in his breast *the warmest and most refined emotions*.

Still more defective is the position, that the praises of an Author ought to be sung in a language not subject to corruption and vicissitude. If, indeed, we were to consider Sepulchral Inscriptions the only monuments of fame, there would be some reason for asserting they ought to be written in characters eternal and unfluctuating.

But the best and wisest of Poets promises himself immortality, not from the permanent materials of his monument, but because,

"—— Æolium carmen ad Italos
Deduxisse modos."

What other feelings indeed can the tomb of an Author, whose writings are perished, excite in a Reader; but literary sorrow for the mutability of language, and moral reflections on the sublunary nature of terrestrial eminence?

In discussions on this subject, it is very common to quote the triumphant question of Dr. Johnson, "What, would

would you write an Epitaph on Erasmus in Dutch?" This observation, though possessing great force when applied to Erasmus, has none when considered in respect to Addison. The works of Erasmus being principally written in Latin, his countrymen are under no particular obligations to him for the improvement of their national literature. But the whole Commonwealth of Learning, the Literati of every age and country, are indebted to Erasmus, as the principal instrument in the revival of classical knowledge. Let his praises then, as the discharge of a debt of gratitude, be sung in that language, to the restoration of which he so essentially contributed. Besides, it is to be considered, that the Dutch language is poor in literature, of no universality, and not, like that of the English nation, enriched by innumerable works, which must at all times promote its cultivation amongst Foreigners, and render its powers as nearly universal as those of the classic tongues of antiquity.

Far different is the case on the part of Addison—he has at once reformed the public taste and morals, and given a stamp to English literature, which will render it current in all future ages—he is at once the favourite of the learned and the ignorant, of the pedant and the fop, and therefore justly claims a more popular panegyrick.

Such, Sir, are the reasons that induce me to think, that the best and most consistent Epitaph on Addison would be in that language to which his writings are so great an ornament.

As many of your readers will perhaps be gratified with a view of the proposed Inscription, I have sent you a copy, as corrected by a gentleman of the first classical erudition.

Yours, &c. AN ENGLISHMAN.

"Quisquis es, qui hoc marmor intueris,
Venerare memoriam JOSEPHI ADDISON,
Quem fides Christiana,
Quem virtus, bonique mores,
Assiduum sibi vindicant Patronum.
Cujus ingenium
Carminibus, scriptisque in omni genere exquisitis,
Quibus puri sermonis exemplum posteritati tradidit,
Rectique vivendi disciplinam scitè exposuit,
Sacratum manet, & manebit.
Sic enim argumenti gravitatem lepore,
Judicii severitatem urbanitate temperavit,
Ut bonos erigeret, improvidos excitaret,
Improbos etiam delectatione quâdam ad virtutem flecteret.
Natus erat A. D. 1672.
Auctisque paulatim fortunis
Ad summa reipublicæ munera pervenit.
Excessit octavo & quadragesimo anno;
Britannorum Decus & Deliciæ."

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 13.

THE table of your Herefordshire Friend M. C. is very satisfactory, because complete. To mark the salubrity of his parish, adverted to, but not named, our annual reports concerning the Government Nominees in Tontine 1789, have been examined.

In the first class, comprehending ages under 20 years, the deaths certified to April 5, 1807, a space short of 18 years, are 484, out of 3559, the whole original number of lives.

Allowing, as in M. C's account, 43 to have died very soon, and of course never in the Tontine, I take from the aforesaid aggregate of deaths (484) 217, to make up M. C's total of 260. Of these the number of deaths is 73 in less than 18 years; but 73 are not expended in M. C's table until the end of 22 years. *See p.* 796.

Please to remember that the Nominees thus taken for a comparison, were thought the best lives in the country; and, from the rank of their parents, we must reckon upon all possible care being ever at hand to preserve those lives.

Perhaps some might think the Nominees entered at one year are the fairest subject for comparison, up to the time elapsed. Let that be a second note next month.

A-propos of Tontines—Covent-Garden Theatre had an institution of this kind; and an apothecary of London was in it. That veteran-accomplant, Mr. Cooke of the Exchequer-Bill Office, was manager. Whenever these gentlemen met, the former enquired after the dead; and this was repeated so often at last with encreased surprise every meeting at "Nobody gone yet," that Mr. Cooke, with all his good-nature, could not forbear laughing to find the Doctor take the lead, and die first.

Yours, &c. W. P.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 3.

THE following extract of a letter from the celebrated Darwin to his friend Dr. Okes, late physician at Exeter, may be interesting to the literary world, as it affords a picture of his mind in a very early period of his life. It was written about the year 1757, when he received intelligence of the death of his father, and was pursuing his medical studies in Edinburgh with unremitted zeal. The original Letter is now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Verney Okes, an eminent surgeon at Cambridge, and son of the physician of the same name before-mentioned.

"Yesterday's post brought me the disagreeable news of my father's departure out of this sinful world. He was a man, Okes, of more sense than learning; of very great industry in the law, even after he had no business, nor expectation of any. He was frugal, but not covetous; very tender to his children, but still kept them at an awful kind of distance. He passed through this life with honesty and industry, and brought up seven healthy children to follow his example. He was 72 years old, and died the 20th of this current. 'Blessed are they that die in the Lord!'

"That there exists a superior ENS ENTIUM, which formed these wonderful creatures, is a mathematical demonstration. That HE influences things by a particular providence, is not so evident. The probability, according to my notion, is against it, since general laws seem sufficient for that end. Shall we say no particular providence is necessary to roll this Planet round the Sun, and yet affirm it necessary in turning up *cinque* and *quatorze*, while shaking a box of dice? or giving each his daily bread?—The light of Nature affords us not a single argument for a future state; this is the only one—that it is possible with God; since he who made us out of nothing can surely re-create us; and that he will do this is what we humbly hope. I like the Duke of Buckingham's epitaph—

"*Pro Rege sæpe, pro Republicâ semper, dubius, non improbus, vixi: incertus, sed inturbatus morior. Christum advenero, Deo confido benevolenti et omnipotenti, Ens Entium misereri mei!*" ERASMUS DARWIN."

Mr. URBAN, *Near the Banks of Stour, Sept.* 27.

IN your last Number, p. 702, you inserted a short Critique by the late venerable Bishop of Worcester, which does honour both to the Prelate and the work criticised; and which reminded me of a remarkable Critique in manuscript, *in my possession*, written by the same venerable Father. It was originally copied from the Bishop's hand-writing, in the first volume of a celebrated Author, whose literary works have been admitted to the *honour* of a place in his Lordship's Library.

"The Author of these Tracts in four volumes (Mr. Fletcher) was a man of fine parts and exemplary goodness, but tinged with fanaticism. He was a follower of John Wesley, but superior to him in every thing, except that in which a leader of a party must always excel—*worldly wisdom*.

"Mr. Fletcher* and Mr. Rousseau were countrymen; their characters were similar, yet different; the constitution of both was ardent, but *piety* predominated in the one, in the other *vanity*: hence the Philosopher became an *Infidel*, and the Divine a *Methodist*. R. W."

It would, Sir, be *presumption* in me to subjoin any comment of mine on this *delicate* and interesting subject. Yours, &c. A. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 7.

IN the conclusion of my paper on the merits of Vaccination, which appeared in the last number of your Magazine, a few arguments and observations were adduced in reply to the enquiry, *whether Vaccination affords a proper security from the Small Pox?* The facts which were there mentioned, must of themselves be nearly sufficient to convince an unprejudiced observer of the efficacy of the Vaccine preservative. It now remains to take an impartial review of the remaining part of the evidence on this interesting topick, which may be gathered from *the experience of eminent individuals*, and *from the avowed opinion of public bodies*.

First, then, let us hear the evidence afforded by *the experience of*

* John William de la Flechere (his proper name), was born at Nyon in Switzerland, Sept. 12, 1729; and died August 14, 1785, at Madeley, of which village he was vicar 25 years. A. C.

eminent

eminent individuals. It is not from dabblers in medicine; it is not from those who condemn any innovation in medical practice, without giving it a trial, that we are to expect to derive the information which is necessary for the purpose of enabling us to form a decided opinion on the merits of any discovery. We must look up to those alone, whose knowledge is too extensive to allow them to be the dupes of imposture, whose characters stand too high for any one to suspect them of dissimulation, and whose independence raises them superior to any controul which might arise from indigence or servility. Men of this description have the best opportunities of ascertaining the truth, and will be most likely to make a disinterested avowal of it. By men of this description the Vaccine has been put to the severest trial; and the result of their investigations, which has frequently been given to the world, may justly claim a degree of universal confidence.

It would be an endless task to enumerate the *particulars* of individual experience. Suffice it to say, that professional gentlemen of the highest respectability have published *accounts* of the inoculation of some hundreds of thousands of patients with the Vaccine, without a single instance of failure*. I have heard that Dr. Jenner has vaccinated an immense number of subjects with his own hand during an uninterrupted practice of ten years; and, though I have been very particular in my enquiries respecting the result, I have never heard of a single instance in which any of his patients were subsequently infected with the Small Pox. I have seen accounts, which proceed from the best authorities, of the Vaccination of some millions on the Continent of Europe, in our East Indian settlements, and in almost every corner of the civilized world. But as Englishmen will naturally repose more implicit confidence in facts which occur within their own shores, and of the truth or falsehood of which they may, if they please, be convinced by ocular demonstration, I shall confine myself chiefly to the evidence of English practitioners. I should be sorry to be suspected of attaching undue belief to the publications of the friends of Vaccination, or of entertaining improper doubts of the accuracy of the statements of its opponents. Yet I cannot think that the assertions of a few individuals, *who avow that they never practised Vaccination*, can be put into competition with the assertions of the host of medical men, who have made Vaccination a principal object of their attention, and who, when they declare that it does afford a complete security (of course, when duly conducted) against the Variolous infection, speak altogether from their own experience, and assert nothing but what they are ready to prove by indisputable facts, which have occurred under their own eyes. But, Mr. Urban, it is an insult to the understanding of your Readers, to urge these arguments any farther.

So much for the evidence of individuals. Now, Sir, let us hear the opinions of *public bodies*. Individuals may be influenced by prejudice, interest, or partiality: but in a large society, consisting of independent, scientific men, no such influence can possibly prevail. For the reason I before assigned, I shall not adduce the opinions of Foreign Societies: we must of course prefer the verdict of our own countrymen. What then is the opinion of the Royal College of Physicians of London, than which the earth does not contain a more respectable medical body?

"The security derived from Vaccination against the Small Pox, if not absolutely perfect, is as nearly so as can perhaps be expected from any human discovery; for amongst several hundred thousand cases, with the results of which the College have been made acquainted, the number of alledged failures has been surprizingly small, so much so, as to form certainly no reasonable objection to the general adoption of Vaccination; for it appears that there are not nearly so many failures, in a given number of vaccinated persons, as there are deaths in an equal number of persons inoculated for the Small Pox. Nothing can more clearly demonstrate the superiority of Vaccination over the Inoculation of the Small Pox, than this consideration; and it is a most important fact, which has been confirmed

* A detailed account of the numbers successfully vaccinated by many medical gentlemen, and others, may be found in Mr. Pruen's "Comparative Sketch of the Variolous and Vaccine Inoculations."

firmed in the course of this enquiry, that in almost every case, where the Small Pox has succeeded Vaccination, whether by Inoculation or by casual infection, the disease has varied much from its ordinary course; it has neither been the same in the violence nor in the duration of its symptoms; but has, with very few exceptions, been remarkably mild, as if the Small Pox had been deprived, by the previous Vaccine disease, of all its usual malignity.

"It has been already mentioned, that the evidence is not universally favourable, although it is in truth nearly so, for there are a few who entertain sentiments differing widely from those of the great majority of their brethren. The College, therefore, deemed it their duty, in a particular manner, to enquire upon what grounds and evidence the opposers of Vaccination rested their opinions. From personal examination, as well as from their writings, they endeavoured to learn the full extent and weight of their objections. They found them without experience in Vaccination, supporting their opinions by hearsay information and hypothetical reasoning; and, upon investigating the facts which they advanced, they found them to be either misapprehended or misrepresented."

The same sentiments, under different words, have been expressed by the other Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in the United Kingdom. But, of all their Reports, none appears to me to be so clearly favourable to Vaccination, as that of the Royal College of Surgeons of London. This learned body had received an account of 164,381 cases of Vaccination. In this number 56 cases are stated to have occurred in which the Small Pox followed. So that there is only one instance of failure in almost 3000 cases; and this, observe, necessarily including the result of the practice in its very infancy. Now, Mr. Urban, if we take 3000 hens, and put them to set upon their eggs, I rather suspect that *more than one* of them might not succeed in hatching; yet, would any man thence assert, from such a deviation, that the hen does not possess the power of hatching? It is equally absurd to assert that Vaccination does not afford a security from the Small Pox, because, among the multitudes that have been vaccinated, its security may, in a few instances, have occasionally failed.

I can assure your readers, Mr. Urban, that I have not hastily adopted these sentiments. At the first promulgation of the Vaccine discovery, I regarded it as something on the same footing with the *Cordial Balm of Gilead, the Restorative Drops*, &c. &c. It was not till after the most scrupulous enquiry, which I made with a most prejudiced mind, that I could be induced to believe Vaccination to be what its friends described it. Obstinate, however, as prejudices against it confessedly were, they were shortly dispelled by the accumulating facts which continually appeared in its favour. If contrary evidence, of equal force and authenticity, can be adduced, I shall at all times be open to conviction, and ready to renounce my present sentiments. But, till such evidence shall have been adduced, I must maintain my opinion, that no reasonable man can for a moment doubt the efficacy of the security which Vaccination affords. But there is another point to be discussed, which is, "*Whether Vaccination entails any novel diseases on the Constitution?*" On this question, Mr. Urban, I shall trouble you with a paper for your next number. COSMOPOLITUS.

P. S. I had nearly forgotten to notice a curious apprehension, expressed by one or two writers on Vaccination, viz. "*That its preserving qualities might decay in the course of time, and that, in a few years, the constitution might again become susceptible of the Small Pox.*" I will not take up your columns in shewing how unphysiological such an argument is, and how directly contrary to the laws of pathology. I shall content myself by observing, that it is refuted by matter of fact; since there are many persons now living of a great old age, who were infected with the Cow Pox in their youth, and who have invariably resisted every attempt to communicate the Small Pox to them, though the attempts were conducted in every way that human ingenuity could devise.

*** Z. informs X. Y. p. 782, the "Historical Catechism," by Dr. Watson, vicar of Middleton *Tyas* (not Tyers), was printed at Newcastle in 1768. A second edition was printed by "W. Charnley and S. Hodgson, 1785;" and it has since been repeatedly published, and thousands distributed in India, the West India Islands, &c. as well as all over England.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT FROM THE LEICESTER JOURNAL, Oct. 14, 1808.

To Walter Ruding, Esq.
Westcotes, Leicester.

Sir, *Oct.* 1, 1808.

THOUGH your kind favour of Sept. 17 has not been earlier acknowledged, I fully appreciate the honour which it confers. With mingled emotions of admiration and gratitude my warmest thanks are now offered to yourself, Sir, and to the other noble and honourable friends, whose spontaneous offer, handsome as it is in a pecuniary view, is eminently enhanced by the expressions of satisfaction it conveys, and by the permission thus publicly to announce the generous proposal of Patrons so truly respectable. With the most perfect esteem, I am, Sir,

Your greatly obliged,
and faithful servant,
J. Nichols.

[Copy.]

Sir, *Westcotes, Sept.* 17.

SEVERAL of the Subscribers to your valuable History of Leicestershire, taking into consideration the loss you have lately sustained by Fire in February last, have agreed among themselves to advance the price of your last Volume to Five Guineas *; hoping that this step will meet your approbation, and that all the other Subscribers will concur in the measure. I here inclose a list of the Names which I have collected at the Races, and am authorised to present to you, I remain, Sir, with much truth,

Your faithful servant, W. Ruding.

To John Nichols, Esq.

[The Inclosure.]

Sir,

WE learnt with much concern, from a statement in the Gentleman's Magazine for March last, that not 200 copies of your valuable History of Leicestershire are now in existence. As that is the case, we are aware that the printing so limited a number only of your concluding Portion must subject you to a considerable loss; and therefore request that you will, so far as concerns us, put a price of Five Guineas on the remaining Volume; trusting that such sum will compleatly cover the expence of printing it; and that you will, by any mode you may think expedient, convey a knowledge of this our wish to your other Subscribers, for (we hope and trust) their approbation and concurrence.

Duke of Rutland.
Earl of Stamford.
Viscount Wentworth.
Sir Charles Cave, Bart.
Sir John Palmer, Bart.
Sir John Borlase-Warren, Bart.
Edward Wigley-Hartopp, Esq. Dalby.
J. P. Hungerford, Esq. Dingley.
Rev. Dr. Berdmore, Warden of Merton.
Rev. Dr. Andrewes, St. James's.
Dr. Arnold, Leicester.
Mrs. Ashby, Quenby Hall.
Stafford Squire Baxter, Esq. Gray's-Inn.
William Bray, Esq. Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries.
Joseph Cradock, Esq. Gumley.
Edward Dawson, Esq. Whatton.
Edward Farnham, Esq. Quorndon.
John Herrick, Esq. Beaumanor.
John Kinderley, Esq. Bedford Row.
T. March-Phillips, Esq. Garendon Park.
Charles Packe, Esq. Prestwould.
Walter Ruding, Esq. Westcotes.
Rev. Rogers Ruding, Maldon, Surrey.
John-Finch Simpson, Esq. Launde Abbey.
John Frewen-Turner, Esq. Cold Overton.
Colonel Wollaston, Shenton.
Clement Winstanley, Esq. Braunston.
Thomas Pares, Esq. Hopwell.
Caleb Loudham, Esq. Leicester.
Samuel Miles, Esq. Leicester.
Rev. Dr. Staunton, Nottingham.
John Bohun Smith, Esq. Warwick.
Rev. Henry Woodcock, Barkby.
W. F. Maior, Esq. Harborough.

*** *Since the above Correspondence was printed in* The Leicester Journal, *the Historian of that County has been honoured by the communication of the following additional Names.*

Rev. Dr. Burnaby, Archdeacon of Leicester.
Rev. Thomas Bosville, Doncaster.
Rev. James-Knight Moor, Sapcote.
Hon. Richard-William Curzon.
John Wilmot, Esq. Master in Chancery.
Wm. Parkin Bosville, Esq. of Ulvescroft.
John Ward, Esq. Hinckley.
Henry Cropper, Esq. Loughborough.

[*This List will be continued.*]

* The Price originally proposed for the concluding Portion (which is now advancing in the Price) was *Three Guineas* for the Small Paper; and *Five Guineas* for the Royal size.

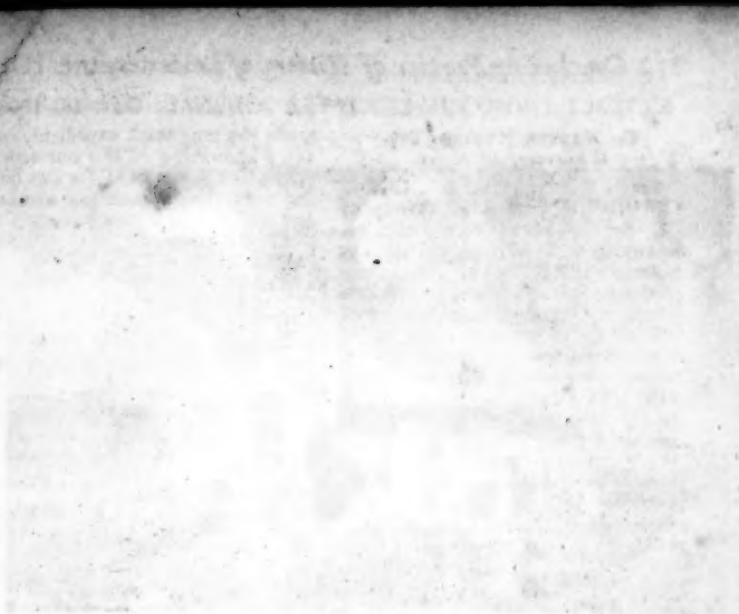


Fig. 1. *South View of* DUNSTER CHURCH, *Somersetshire.*

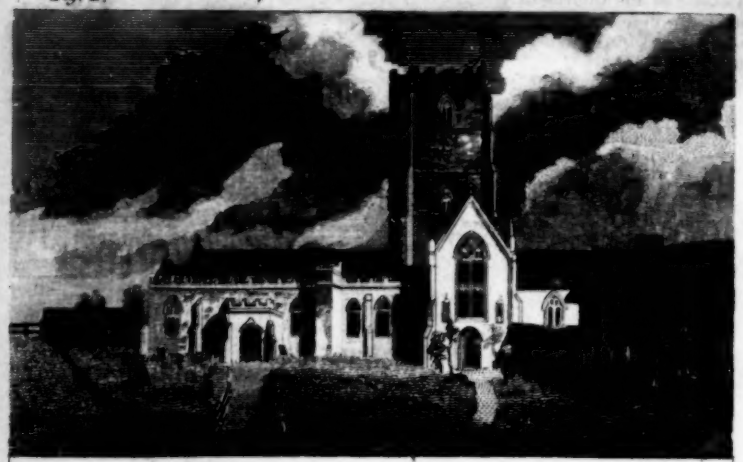
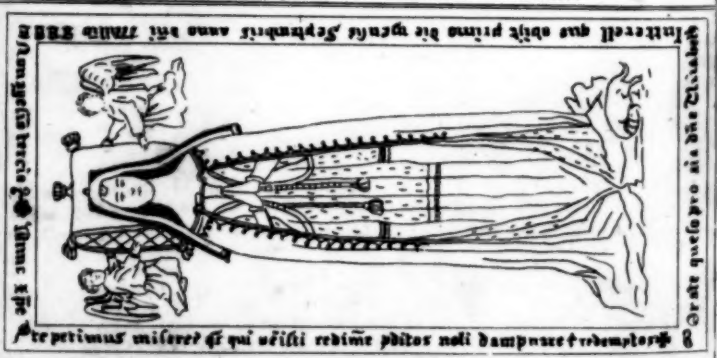


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Painted Glass in Dunster Church.



Tombstone of Lady Elizabeth Lutterell in DUNSTER CHURCH. Fig. 2.

W. Hooper del. Oct.r 28. 1804. J. Basire sc.

Mr. URBAN, *October* 3.

THE following Inscription, *exactly* copied from a mural monument in the Chancel of the Church of Hatton, co. Warwick, on the South side, may not be unacceptable to your Readers, who recollect the Epitaphs inserted in pp. 995-6 of your volume for 1803; in which are others by the same classical hand, pp. 601, 1141.

Catherine Jane Parr youngest daughter of Samuel and
Jane Parr was born at Norwich June 13th, 1782, died at
East Teignmouth, Devon, Nov. 22d 1805, and on December
9th was buried in this Chancel, where the Remains of her
afflicted Parents will hereafter be deposited at the request of
a most beloved Child whom they hope to meet again
at the Resurrection of the Just to Life Everlasting.

QVAE - TEMPLO - CATHARINA - IN - HOC - SEPVLTA - EST
' PRVDENS - CASTA - DECENS - SEVERA - DVLCIS
' DISCORDANTIA - QVAE - SOLENT - PVTARI
' MORVM - COMMODITATE - COPVLAVIT
' NAM - VITAE - COMITES - BONAE - FVERVNT
' LIBERTAS - GRAVIS - ET - PVDOR - FACETVS
HIS - EST - IVNCTVS - AMOR - PIVS - SVORVM
ET - CVRA - EX - ANIMO - DEVM - COLENDI.

This young Lady's death was not registered at the time in your Obituary.

In the Churchyard of Lemington Priors, Warwickshire.

Behold
The tomb of
William Abbotts,
Who died the 1st of March 1805
Aged 69,
First Founder of the celebrated
Spaw Water Baths at this Place in
1786. He devoted his whole Time
and Fortune to accommodate
the Public, and liv'd to see
his benevolent Works merit
the Approbation of the
most eminent
Physicians.
In Peace I rest, pray be so kind
Improve the Works I leave behind.
May Invalids (made whole) agree
To praise the Lord instead of me!

Yours, &c. AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, June* 6.

I BEG you to preserve in your Magazine a few Memorials of an interesting little town, "venerable in decay," which I shall introduce by observing, that the general description is borrowed from Collinson's History of Somersetshire; and that the more minute information has been obtained by personal enquiry, and from several antient documents presented to me by my friend, the Rev. George Henry Leigh of Ellicombe, the worthy Curate of Dunster.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

DUNSTER, in the Hundred of Carhampton, co. Somerset, is situate about 25 miles from Bridgwater, and three from Minehead, on the margin of a rich and fertile vale, open on the North to the Bristol Channel, which is one mile distant; but bounded on all other sides by steep and lofty hills, rising one behind another in grand succession. The chief of these are Gallox hill, Grabice, and the Conyger*; on which is a circular building, erected by the late Mr. Luttrell, as an object from the Castle.

In the time of the Saxon Heptarchy it was a place of great note, and was a fortress of the West-Saxon Kings. At this period, and for some centuries after, it was called *Torre* (a fortified tower), but in afterdays *Dunestorre*, in modern orthography *Dunster*, the Mountain-Tower. At the Norman Conquest it constituted the head of a large barony, and was given (together with no less than 36 manors or vills in this county) by William the Conqueror, to *Sir William de Mohun*, whose descendants resided here in great feudal magnificence, and possessed it till 50 Edw. III. when the relict of John Lord Mohun†, one of the first Knights of the Garter, sold the reversion of the barony, honour,

* The Conygre, or Rabbit Ground, was a common appendage to manor-houses. Gallox, or Gallows, hill requires no explanation. I know not the etymology of Grabice, anciently *Grobfast*.

† There is a tradition, that this Lady obtained from her husband as much ground for the Commons of the town of Dunster, as she could walk round in one day barefoot.

and

and manor of Dunster; together with the manors of Minehead and Kilton, and the hundred of Carhampton, to Lady Elizabeth Luttrell, relict of Sir Andrew Luttrell of Chilton, co. Devon, and daughter of Hugh Courtney Earl of Devonshire. It continued in the Luttrells till the last century, when Alexander Luttrell, Esq. dying without male heir, left his estates to descend to one sole daughter and heiress, Margaret, married to Henry Fownes of Nethaway, co. Devon, Esq.; who thereupon assumed the name of Luttrell, and was father of John Fownes Luttrell, Esq. the present resident at Dunster castle, and M. P. for Minehead, of which he is lord of the manor and chief proprietor.

The Castle is a large and stately edifice, crowning a steep hill (still called *the Torr*), at the South extremity of the principal street, and commanding a fine view of the town, the sea, and the mountains of South Wales. It is supplied with water from a spring, over which a conduit is built, on the side of Grabice; which I presume to be the *Well of St. Leonard*, mentioned in antient writings*. The plantations, park, and surrounding scenery, have distinguished claims on the notice of the admirers of picturesque beauty. Gilpin (in his Observ. on the Western Parts of England, p. 170.) calls Dunster Castle one of the grandest artificial objects he had met with on his journey; and remarks, that, "in the amusing circle round the walls of the castle, he had three distinct species of landscape, a *park-scene*, a tract of *mountainous country*, and a *sea-coast*†." Warner, also, (in his Walk through the Western Counties, p. 79) gives due honour to the "proud turrets," "venerable wood," and other subjects of admiration.

During the Civil Wars Dunster Castle was garrisoned, and alternately possessed by the Royal and Parliamentary forces. The celebrated William Prynne, for defying Cromwell's authority, and refusing payment of taxes, was committed close prisoner to this place July 1, 1650, where he remained till Jan. 12th following, and was then removed to Taunton Castle. Whilst in confinement at Dunster, he wrote, "Sad and serious Considerations touching the invasive war against our Presbyterian Brethren of Scotland (Wood's Ath. Oxon. vol. II. p. 438). The town itself consists chiefly of two streets; the one running in a North and South direction, formerly called the North, but now the Fore street; the other branching Westward from the Church, and called the West street. Other streets there are, but so much depopulated as scarcely to deserve the name. The following often occur in old feoffments: St. Thomas street, St. George street, Church street, Water street, Gallox street, and the Bailey. The Fore street is close built, paved, and of a tolerable breadth, but blocked up in the middle by an old market-cross and a long range of ruinous shambles.

Many of the houses are good, being built with wrought stone (of these, the Luttrell Arms, an excellent inn, is most conspicuous); but the greater part are low, rough stone, thatched buildings, with old penthouses over the door and windows, and chimneys towards the street.

The Market is on Friday; and a Fair is held on Whit-Monday. The following Charter relates thereto:

"Sciant presentes et futuri, quod ego Reginaldus de Moyhun ‡ dedi, concessi, et hac meâ presenti carta confirmavi, Hugoni Rondevin, et Roberto Luci, et Roberto Venatori, et Rogero Priver, et Roberto Chipera; et Symoni Coc, burgensibus mis de Dunestor, et heredibus eorum, habendi et in perpetuum possidendi de me et heredibus meis, Nundinas et Forum in eodem vico *del Nord*, liberè, et quietè, et integrè, et sine remocione et impedimento, de me et heredibus meis. Propter hanc autem donationem et concessionem de me et heredibus meis, sibi et heredibus suis in perpetuum habendam, dederunt michi predicti burgenses unum tunellum vini, de precio quadraginta solidorum, in recognicionem. In hujus rei securitatem, huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. His testibus,

* "Dimidiam acram terre subtus Grobbefast, juxta fontem Sancti Leonardi." 51 Edw. III. "Seysinam in unâ acrâ terre arrabile in campis de Dunsterr, vocati *above ye town*, prope fontem Sancti Leonardi." 14 Hen. IV. Deeds, penès W. H.

† Gilpin's view is a mere *fancy-piece*. Bonner's print in Collinson is very correct.

‡ Reynald de Mohun lived in the reign of John, and was succeeded by his son of the same name, who died 41 Hen. III. 1256.

tibus, Domino Johanne de Regn. Rogone* filio Symonis, Willielmo Everaddo, Ricardo de Holne, Rogero Pollard, Roberto de Cogstane, Galfrido de Kytenar, Galfrido de Luctambâ, et alijs."

The seal of green wax (*Plate II. fig.* 1.), bearing [Gules] a dexter arm, habited with a maunch [Ermine], the hand holding a fleur-de-lis [Or]. The circumscription, SIGILL. REGINALDI · DE · MOVN †.

In the year 1801, the parish of Dunster, which comprehends the vills of Avill, Stanton, Alcombe, and Marsh, contained 183 inhabited houses, 36 uninhabited houses, 370 males (whereof 115 were employed in agriculture), and 402 females; but at the beginning of last century there were nearly 400 houses, and a large manufacture of kersey cloths‡, which is now wholly removed to other places. The inhabitants have a tradition that 24 master-clothiers from hence, were used to attend the fairs of Bristol and Exeter. Antiently, like other places under Castle-ward, Dunster assumed the name of a borough: the burgesses whereof possessed certain lands and tenements, and had a common seal.

29 Hen. III. Richard the Bailiff of Dunster (*Præpositus de Dunestore*) was amerced in the sum of 106*s.* 8*d.* for exporting corn without licence §.

20 Edw. III. it was rated to furnish three armed men for the wars ‖. It sent Members to Parliament; but we retain the names of only two of its Representatives, *viz.* Walter Morice and Tho. Cartere, who were returned 34 Edw. III.

John de Mohun ¶ granted the following Charters ** to the Burgesses:

"Omnibus——Johannes de Moyun, salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse, confirmâsse, et quietum clamâsse in perpetuum pro me et hered. meis, omnibus burgensibus ville mee de Donestorr et hered. eorum, omnes libertates ejusdem ville quas Dominus Regenaldus de Moyun, avus meus, dictis burgensibus et hered. eorum aliquando per cartam suam dedit et concessit, et sicut ipsa carta in omnibus punctibus testatur, sine aliquâ calumpniâ inde de cetero faciendâ. Concessisse ecoiam dictis burg. et hered. eorum invenire annuatim ballivum unum ydoneum et fidelem, ad recipiendum, presentandum, et fideliter respondendum de attachiamentis infra burgum factis. Et si idem ballivus qui pro tempore fuerit in aliquo modo versum dominum vel dictos burgenses sive heredes eorum deliquerit, ipse idem ballivus emendationem faciet domino suo, secundum consuetudinem burgi, et loco suo dicti burgensi alium ballivum ydoneum ad opus domini ponant. Pro hac autem concessione, &c. dederunt michi dicti burgenses viginti solidos argenti pre manibus. In cujus rei test. huic presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hijs testibus; Domino Johanne de Brytasch, milite, Philippo de Locum, Ricardo de Cloudesham, Joh. de Holne, Galfr. de Kytenare, Galfr. le Tort, Will. Everard, Will. Pyron, Rob. de Laputte, et alijs."

"Omnibus——Johannes de Mohun, Dominus de Dunsterre, salutem in Domino. Noverit univ. vestra me dedisse, concessisse pro me et hered. meis, et omnibus alijs Dominis Custodibus Ballivis de Dunsterre, omnibus Burgensibus ville mee de D. manentibus imperpetuum, viginti Lagenas Cervisie de viginti et quatuor Lagenis Cervisie prius michi debitis, de quolibet Bracino. Volo eciam et concedo pro me et hered. meis et omn. Dom. Custodibus et Ballivis quibuscunque, quod de cetero non possimus capcionem de Bracino alicujus in eâdem villa facere nec habere, nisi quatuor Lagenas Cervisie de Bracino sicud illas habuim. et consuem. à termino preterito, et illas de Cervisiâ quam Ballivus invenit in vendicione die quisicionis. [Warranty, contra omnes mortales.] In cujus rei test. &c. Hijs testibus; Domino Henrico de Glaston, Milite, Rad. le Tort, Galf. de Loccumbe, Will. de Kytenore, Will. de Holne, Rob. Everard, Galfr. de Avele, et alijs. Data apud D. die Domin. prox. post festum Purif. Beate Marie, anno regni Regis Edw. fil. Regis Edw. septimo decimo."

"A tous——Johan de Mohun, seygnour de Dunsterre, saluz en Deu. Sachez nous avar ressu de mes Burgeys de la vile de Dunsterre, Karaunte Lyveres, en les queus il me furunt tenus, pur les prises de la vile aeus vendus, des queus Karaunte Lyveres nous convsum estre ben e leaumentes payes, E les avauntdiz Burgeys e lour heyrs, a tous jours estre quites. En temonyance, &c. Done a Dunsterre, la procheyn Lundy devaunt la feste Seynte

* Probably for *Hugone*.

† From the original, penès W. H.

‡ The cloths called *Dunsters* are mentioned in several of the old Statutes.

§ Madox, Excheq. vol. II. p. 539.

‖ Rymer, Fœdera, tom. V. p. 493.

¶ John de Mohun died 4 Edw. III. 1329.

** From the originals, penès W. H.

Margarete

Margarete, le an du Reygne le Roy Edward, fiz le Roy Edward dys utyme."

His Seal is shewn in *Plate II. fig.* 2 bearing [Or] a Cross engrailed [Sable]. The circumscription, SI . IOHANIS . DE . MOVN.

THE PRIORY.

The first Sir Will. de Mohun erected a Priory of Benedictine Monks, "yn the rootes (to use the words of Leland) of the N. W. side of the Castle," and dedicated it to the honour of St. George. Sir William, his son, was also a liberal benefactor. This Priory was annexed as a cell to the Abbey of St. Peter at Bath; and consisted only of four or five Monks, besides the Prior, who was generally sent hither from Bath*. Rob. de Sutton was made Prior Oct. 24, 1332. William Bristow occurs 1411. John Henton, July 28, 1425; and Thomas Brown, 1499; which are all the names that can now be recovered. Its revenues were valued in 1444, at £30. 13*s.* 4*d.* and in 1534, at £37. 4*s.* 9½*d.* The site of the house was granted, 34 Hen. VIII. to Humphrey Colles, and the buildings are converted into a farm-house, which bears but little appearance of antiquity. An antient building, now a malt-house, is called the *Nunnery*; but, finding no account of such an institution, I am induced to think, that it was only part of the offices of the Priory.—May 29, 1788, the Hon. Daines Barrington exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries a seal, then lately found near Dunster Castle, representing a Monk, in the attitude of prayer before the Virgin and Child. The circumscription, PHILIPPI · SCELERA · DILVE XPIFERA. Presumed to have belonged to one of the Priors. (Archæologia, vol. IX. p. 369.)

THE CHURCH

is in the Deanery of Dunster, to which it gives name. It was formerly vicarial; the ordination is given in Collinson; but is now a perpetual Curacy, in the gift of Mr. Luttrell, who purchased it from the Stawel family.

In 1292, it was valued at 12 marks. At present, Mr. Luttrell pays the Curate £20. *per annum*, and Queen Anne's Bounty, and Surplice Fees produce about £50. more†.

Collinson gives no succession of Incumbents; and the following is the best list I have been able to collect from the Register, &c.

Richard de Keynsham occurs in a deed 13 Edw. III. 1338‡.

Robert ——— occurs in deeds 1369 and 1378‡.

John Rice, buried Sept. 27, 1561.

Christopher Williams, buried April 22, 1600.

1600. David Williams.

1603. Thomas Smythe, *alias* Smith, buried April 12, 1638.

1638. Robert Browne.

1642. Robert Snelling.

1661. Richard Savin, *alias* Sattin.

1670. John Graunt, *alias* Grast, buried Feb. 22, 1703.

1703. William Kymer.

1730. John Question.

1738. Jeremiah Davies.

1745. William Cox.

.... Robert Norris.

.... James Gould.

1756. Richard Bawden.

1759. William Camplin.

1773. George Henry Leigh.

The Register begins thus: "Dunster, Anno Domini 1598, quarto die Augusti, Anno Regnæ Do'næ n're Elizabethæ Reg. quadragesimo. A Register-boke, conteynyng all the Weddings, Christenings, and Burialls that nowe are to bee founde in the former Registers, sithence the beginninge of her Matie's raigne, which was the xvijth daie of November, in the yeare of our Lord God 1559." Signed by Christopher Williams, Curate, and Thomas Dennis and William Blackwell, Churchwardens.

A. D.	Baptisms.	Burials.	A. D.	Baptisms.	Burials.	A. D.	Baptisms.	Burials.
1575 -	27 -	15	1700 -	38 -	23	1801 -	15 -	10
1600 -	33 -	20	1725 -	33 -	27	1802 -	22 -	14
1625 -	36 -	34	1750 -	21 -	27	1803 -	21 -	12
1650, imperfect.			1775 -	20 -	18	1804 -	18 -	13
1675 -	19 -	30	1800 -	16 -	9	1805 -	19 -	12

* This religious establishment at the beginning of the Fifteenth Century (as appears from the curious Inventory in your vol. LXXV. p. 920) consisted of a Prior and three Monks. The five Chaplains, therein mentioned, were probably the Vicar and Chantry Priests.

† From the information of the Rev. G. H. Leigh.

‡ Penes W. H.

In

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 6.

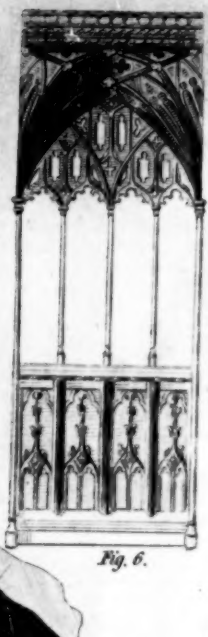


Fig. 8.

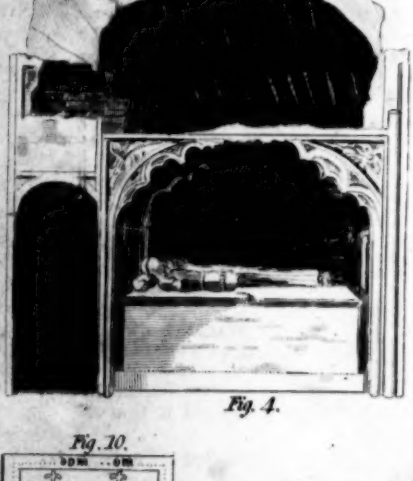


Fig. 4.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

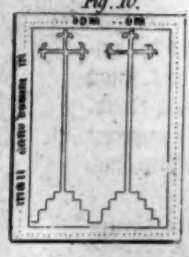
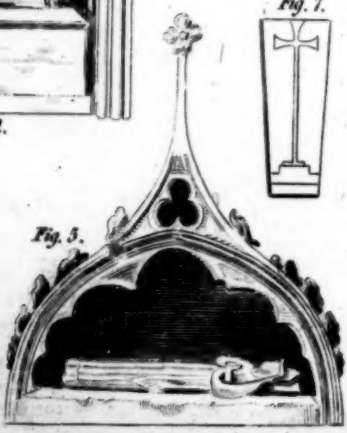


Fig. 5.



W. Harper del.

J. Basire sc.

In 1697, were 86 burials, but no reason is assigned for this extraordinary number.

In 1644 and 1645, are several entries of the burials of Soldiers from the Castle.

Feb. 22, 1735. Nineteen soldiers, a boy, and two women, with two children, were buried, having been drowned the day before.

The Church is a beautiful pile of Pointed Architecture (*Plate I. fig.* 1.) 168 feet long, and 55 feet wide, being divided into parts by the Tower, which stands on four pillars in the centre. The Tower is 90 feet high, embattled at the top with low broken Pinnacles at the corners, and contains a clock, chimes (which play the 149th Psalm-tune at the hours of 1, 5, and 9), and eight bells, the oldest of which bears date 1668, and the newest 1782. The Tower weighs 22 cwt.

It is the generally received opinion, that the Church was built by Henry VII. in reward for the services of the Dunster men at the Battle of Bosworth-field; but I have reasons for placing its erection at an earlier period, *viz.* about the latter end of the reign of Henry V. or the commencement of the reign of Henry VI. William Pynson, by his last will *, dated the Wednesday in the feast of St. Valentine the Martyr, 1419, bequeaths his body to be buried in the Church of St. George the Martyr at Dunster, before the image of St. Christopher, and 40 shillings towards the new Bell-tower, and 20 shillings towards one of the new bells, with 6*s.* 8*d.* towards the new Rood-loft in the said Church [ad opus novi solarij Sancte Crucis in dictâ Ecclesiâ]. The date of the Tower is more certainly known, from a coæval agreement found in the Church a few years ago, endorsed by a recent hand: "The building of the Tower of Dunster in the 21st year of the reign of King Henry the Sixth, 1443. This building was undertaken by John Marys of Stogursey, Somerset, and an engineer from Bristol; to be completed in three years." The indorsement was copied at the discovery of this curious document; but the Agreement itself has unfortunately been mislaid. Mr. Luttrell, at my request, obligingly examined his papers at the Castle, but could not meet with it. The part *Eastward* from the Tower was in 1499 appropriated to the use of the Prior and Monks, and is now called *the Old Church*. It is stript of all its furniture, and totally neglected, though it contains several valuable monuments deserving of better care. On the North side is a small Chantry Chapel, and an antient tomb (*Plate II. fig.* 4.); whereon lie the mutilated remains of two alabaster effigies of the Mohuns; and in this little Chapel may still be seen the original Altar, a table of stone, 4 feet 9 inches by 2 feet 6 inches, with a Cross deeply cut in the middle of the front edge, on a base 2 feet 6 inches high. On the S. side is a stately mural monument of various kinds of marble, whereon are recumbent the effigies of a man in armour, and two females; another man in a kneeling attitude, and in a religious vest. These are memorials of the Luttrell family. Under an arch below lies another figure (*Plate II. fig.* 5.); but I cannot agree with Collinson (or his co-adjutor *Hack*, who supplied the Church-notes), in supposing it the monument of a *domestick*; it is most probably the "Image of one of the Everardes," mentioned by Leland, Itin. vol. II. fol. 62 (and from him by Collinson), as having once been there, but removed into the church-yard; whence it may have been reinstated in its former situation. The Historian of Somersetshire here omits to notice the tomb-stone of Lady Elizabeth Luttrell (*Plate I. fig.* 2.), and, from an obscurity in Leland's account, places it in the neighbouring Church of *Carhampton*; where it has, no doubt, been often searched for in vain by the Tourist and Antiquary. It certainly lies in *Dunster* Church, before the High Altar, and is thus inscribed,

"Orate queso pro a'i'a d'ne Elizabeth lutterell que obijt primo die mensis Septembris Anno d'ni MCCCC Nonagesi'o tercio. —Hunc p'pe te petimus miserer' q'ꝫ qui pe'isti redim'e p'pijs noli dampnare redemptos."

The first division of the Inscription is too obvious to need illustration.

* From the Probate, penes W. H.

tion. The latter clause may be read, "Nunc, Christe, te petimus miserere: quesumus qui venisti redimere perditos, noli dampnare redemptor."

On a mural monument is the following epitaph:

"Hic jacent cineres *Annæ*, dilectæ uxoris Francisci Luttrell, filiæ et heredis *Caroli Stucley* de *Plymouth*, armigeri. Quam post breve sed felicissimum spatium vitæ conjugalis, mors immatura abstulit. Vixit grata amicis, benigna paupertus, omnibus cara; obijt omnibus defenda. 30° die Octobris, 1731°, ætat. 23°, relinquens unicam filiam, spem et solamen Conjugis mœstissimi."

The part *Westward* from the Tower is that now used for Divine Service, and consists of a Nave, Chancel, and North and South Ailes. The Chancel is divided from the Nave by a truly rich screen of oak, about 11 feet high, formerly supporting the Rood-loft, containing 14 arches of elaborate tracery, one of which is imperfectly represented in *Plate II. fig.* 6. The upper part is painted white and yellow, and has a very good general effect. The stairs leading to the Rood-loft are in a turret on the South side of the Church; the doorway now walled up.

On brasses in the Nave:

1. "P. M. D. Hic intumulatus jacet Richardus Blackford, generosus; obijt 2do die Februarij, 1689, circiter annum 65 ætatis suæ.

Siste gradum properans, et Mortem meditare ferocem,
Non fugit Imperium ulla Corona suum.
Si Virtus, Probitas, vel Cultus mentis adornans,
Quemlibet armaret, non moriturus erat.
Clarus erat patriæ legibus, sinceras amicis,
Nulla ferent talem sec'la futura virum.

Arms. A Chevron Gules, between three Estoiles of five points.

2. "Here lyeth the body of Mary Blackford (daughter of Rich. B. gent. and Eliz. his wife); who departed this life the 22 day of June, 1669, and in the 12th yeare of her age.

Shorte was her life, longe was her payne,
Greate was our loss, much more her gayne.

Other inscriptions on slabs in the Nave for the following persons:

Mrs. Mary Parker, May 14, 1799, aged 87.

Betty, wife of John Clement, May 10, 1774, aged 37.

Henry Clement, March 13, 1704.

Mary Wilkins, Feb. 5, 1798.

(On a brass). Edward, son of William and Mary Sealy, Feb. 7, 1693, aged 3.

Justine, mother of William Sealy, April 5, 1695, aged 81.

Elizabeth, daughter of William and Mary Sealy, June 24, 1696, aged 3.

Mary, wife of William Sealy, Nov. 9, 1702, aged 44.

Mary, wife of Francis Chaplin, and daughter of William and Mary Sealy, Dec. 4, 1737, aged 57.

William, son of William and Mary Sealy, April 28, 1705, aged 23.

Elizabeth, daughter of Francis and Mary Chaplin, May 6, 1788, aged 80.

Margaret Blake, August 25, 1792, aged 82.

Robert Giles, March 12, 1703.

Elizabeth, his wife, May 5, 1705.

Here is an antient slab, with a cross *(Plate II. fig.* 7.); also a brass chandelier of 18 lights, inscribed, "Gaven by the late Jone Brewer, ten pounds two wards this branch. John Hossum, Benj. Escott, Churchwardens, 1740."

In the South Aile is the brass represented in *Plate II. fig.* 8, thus inscribed:

"Of yᵉ charite pray for the soules of John Wyther and agnes his Wyf and John Wyther their eldest sone whose bodys Restyeth under this stone anno d'ni Mill'mo CCCCLxxxviij° penultimo die septe'bris expectando generalem resurrecconem mortuor' et vita' eterna' amen."

On a brass (in capitals):

"Anagr . amaror . amoris .
Huc . modo: tunc illuc . passim . vestigia . [pedem .
flectes . [deo .
Ast . hic . in . Æternum . siste Maria
Ne dubites . dabitur quicquid . deerat .
tibi . virgo . [digna .
Despice . mortalem . conjuge .
Here lyeth the body of Mary yᵉ daughter of John Norris, late Customer of Minehead, who dyed 22 of March, 1673."

A slab for Nath. Ingram, March 17, 1749, aged 65; and two antient slabs with crosses *(Plate II. fig.* 9, 10); the memorials, probably, of some of the Priors, removed from the other part of the Church.

In the Chancel is a large slab for Prudence daughter of Giles Poynte, gent. and Anne his wife, June 3, 1716, aged 19.

Mary

Mary Clark, wife of Luke Clark of London, and daughter of Giles and Anne Poyntz, Sept. 29, 1726, aged 32.

Elizabeth, daughter of Giles Poyntz, gent. May 24, 1729, aged 33.

Edward Poyntes, gentelman, July 29, 1583.

Other slabs for Elizabeth Sharp, July 11, 1769, aged 55. Ann Wheddon, daughter of Elizabeth Sharp, Feb. 19, 1809, aged 66.

Elizabeth Bond, buried Dec. 28, 1791, aged 93.

George Rawle, Oct. 15, 1799, aged 56; 27 years Clerk of this Church.

Over the Communion Table is a large indifferent painting of the Crucifixion, by a person formerly resident at Dunster. In the Chancel are three antient chests, two of them strongly bound with iron. The Chalice bears the date of 1573; the King's arms, 1660. On glazed tiles in the Chancel are, a spread eagle, a fess between 6 cross crosslets, three and three, birds and flowers, a lion rampant, a man on horseback tilting with a lance, and many fragments with other designs*. In the windows of the North Aile are some remains of antient stained glass, *viz.* the head of St. James of Compostella (*Plate I. fig.* 3.), small whole length of a King, the head defaced; the arms of Luttrell (Or, a bend between 6 martlets Sable), and an Abbat's crozier, with a scroll, inscribed,

W. donesterre abbas de cliva.

(*Plate I. fig.* 4.) The name of *William Seylake* occurs in the list of Abbats of Cleeve, communicated to Tanner's Notitia by Browne Willis; and he was probably the same man, deriving the cognomen of *Dunster* merely from the place of his birth (a usual practice with Religious). The date of his institution being 1419, and his death or removal 1421, is a very strong argument in proof of my conjecture respecting the building of the Church. The Font is octagonal, and handsome; having on shields in quatrefoil recesses, the monogram IHS, in a crown of thorns, sponge and spear, cross, hammer, and pincers, hands, feet, and heart, alternately with double roses. If these latter ornaments have any allusion to the union of the Houses of York and Lancaster, we may presume that the bounty of Henry VII. was applied to the Furniture of the Church, though not to the building itself.

Over the West window of the South Aile, on the outside, is

"God save the King.
1624.
MVXX." (*i. e.* 1520.)

In the church-yard opposite to the West door, is the pedestal and shaft of an old cross, on three steps, and a venerable yew of large dimensions. A range of Alms-houses are seen in the view, but I could learn no particulars of their foundation or endowment.

TRINITY CHANTRY.

7 Hen. VII. 1491. Giles Daubeney, knight, Alexander Sydenham, Richard Sydenham, George Stukeley, and others, conveyed unto Richard Baker, Chaplain, sundry houses and lands in Dunster and Carhampton, on condition that whenever Mass was celebrated at the Altar of the Holy Trinity, in the Parish Church of Dunster, he should pray for the souls of Henry Franke, Cristina his wife, and others; and for the faithful departed this life; and for the good estate of the said Giles, Alexander, &c.

29 Hen. VIII. 1537. "The feofers off the Trynytye Chauntre" granted to John Ryse, Clerk, "ther full and hole power to receve the p'fytts of the said Chauntre, duryng the terme of xxij yeres;" therewith to repair the houses belonging to it, and to maintain "an honest Chapleyn to say masse and to praye for the sowles of the founders, feofers, and benefactors of the seid Chauntre*." The Altar of St. James the Apostle, the Chapel of St. Mary, and the "wex silver light," are named in antient wills, &c.: but the present article has already so far exceeded the indulgence granted by Sylvanus Urban to his Correspondents, that it must be here concluded.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

P. S. The seal, *Plate II. fig.* 3, is of Thomas Bratton, of Bratton in Minehead (Collinson, vol. II. p. 31.); who died 38 Hen. VI. The arms were antiently, *a chief indented, three mullets pierced*; but this seal gives *a fess* between the mullets. Circumscription,

Sigill. Thome. bratton.

* In another part of the Church I observed a tile, bearing a fess between three crescents.

* From the originals, penes W. H.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Chester, Aug.* 20.

CALUMNY and Error are such speedy travellers, that it is with so small difficulty they can be overtaken; and he who applies himself to the work uninfluenced by considerable zeal and activity, must never hope to arrest the career of these swift-winged messengers of a large portion of human misery. In consequence of an unusual conflux of suicidal cases occurring nearly together a few months ago, the feelings of Humanity appeared to be much outraged; many calumnious and violent opinions, mingled with false censure, were inserted in our daily prints; the conduct of Juries was the subject of much unqualified condemnation; and an almost entire ignorance of the true state of the awful cases brought under their cognizance, laid the foundation of much unmerited reproach. These Philippics, as erroneous as they are violent, still continue to be denounced against all those who shall venture hereafter to commit so daring a violation of the known laws of their country, as to continue denouncing ninety-nine cases of self-destruction out of every hundred as the result of Lunacy; thereby evading the proof of the crime of felony, and the annexed punishment of alienation of property from an unoffending, distressed progeny. But none of these sentiments appear to have proceeded from persons (however excellent as moral censors) practically acquainted with the disease termed Insanity, than which there is none of the wretched catalogue appertaining to man less understood. For ages past a peculiar aversion, originating in false pride, has proved an almost insuperable barrier to the acquirement of what may be known of the causes, symptoms, and cure, of this Protéan malady; the most to be dreaded, because it has attached to it a sort of degradation which is never affixed to any other; the most painful to endure beyond all comparison, because the corporeal suffering exists in conjunction with the most agonizing mental misery, of which some bodily derangement is always the foundation. Now, Sir, in order to tranquillize the conscientious alarms, and remove the "scruples," of your correspondent "Clericus" in your number for July last, p. 584, I take the liberty of requesting his candid attention to the subjects of Insanity and Suicide, as here attempted to be delineated.

When bodies of men delegated by authority to act for the general benefit of the community are suspected of neglecting or shunning their duty, it becomes necessary to "cry aloud and spare not;" but whoever assumes the office of Censor should be particularly cautious that what he advances be founded in truth. The stigma thrown upon our Juries by the term "fashionable verdict of Lunacy," is in fact very undeserved, not to say trifling with a most awfully solemn subject; still, it cannot be denied that, as a Minister of the Gospel, the apprehensive fears of your Correspondent are truly laudable; to effectually remove them it is necessary to consider the subject a little more in detail. Montesquieu, in his admirable work on the Law, remarks, "It is evident that the Civil Laws of some countries may have reason for branding Suicide with infamy; but in England it can never be punished without punishing the effects of madness." Never was a greater truth uttered, nor one which will more unhesitatingly receive ready confirmation by all such medical men as have for many years devoted that time and attention to the developement of the disease termed Insanity, which it so greatly merits. Such practitioners remark, that the symptoms of this malady, which will at some period terminate in self-destruction, may exist many years in the unhappy subject before any exciting cause sufficiently powerful occurs to bring them forward to sudden maturity; that this maturity and its result are generally coëval; and that the morbid alterations which led to this termination, are in a large majority of cases so involved in obscurity, as to elude the attention and discovery of (otherwise) very sagacious observers of human nature. They likewise observe, from their intimacy with the feelings, and peculiar modes of expressing them, attached to insane sufferers, that the impulse to Suicide rushes on them in a moment; its birth and its acmé are commonly points instantaneously brought together, and that so irresistibly, as to yield to no consideration or influence whatever, temporary or permanent relief from corporeal suffering excepted;

cepted; in short, so impetuous is the torrent which bears them to the ocean of eternity, that they who have in their past lives been the most pious, most learned, most dignified, or honourable, are all, alike with the ignorant and unworthy, carried down to the silent grave; they wait not to analyse misfortunes, or to examine in detail such as might by time and prudence be mitigated or removed; whichever way they turn the same horrid train of ideas present themselves, until their collected force forms a mighty torrent, overwhelming the poor remains of tottering reason. This species of human suffering admits not of a definition, it is unique, and no less dreadful than indescribable. Habitual inebriates, by consulting their morning feelings before obtaining their anxiously-expected stimulus, may form a faint idea of its agonizing horrors. To escape sensations language fails in describing, self-destruction presents itself, as a desirable and unavoidable remedy. "Life," said the witty Mordaunt, "has given me the head-ache; and I want a good church-yard sleep to set me right;" to procure which, he committed the last act of the mournful tragedy. Bodily diseases calculated to produce such a state of mental distress are always obscure in their origin, advancing slowly and unobservedly to a considerable degree of perfection before they are noticed or even suspected; indeed, in numberless cases are never suspected or believed to have existed. In this ambiguous state the mind resembles the magnet; for, whatever of accidental misfortune comes within its sphere of attraction, is eagerly absorbed into the general mass, adding momentarily to the overwhelming burden. As every thing human is subject to the taint of error, one person in an hundred may commit suicide uninfluenced by insanity: the thing is possible, but barely possible, and a jury may give a mistaken verdict; but this cannot surely be construed into crime. It is presumable that the fallibility of human judgment leads them to this error, more than once in every like number of all cases brought before them. In the various cases which have occurred in nearly thirty years medical practice, not one has happened where insanity has not, more or less, clearly proved to have led to the fatal catastrophe; and those of my brethren who are best acquainted with this disease will confirm this statement. A contrary opinion I well know is held, but I also am thoroughly convinced it is only retained by those who have wanted power or inclination to investigate the just nature of this most-to-be-dreaded class of human maladies. Unfortunately, at the period of time when the order in the Rubrick was framed, that those who "laid violent hands upon themselves" should not have the beautifully-solemn burial-service read over them, and when the legal statute making the act felony, with confiscation of goods, was constituted the law of the Land, the disease of Insanity was but little attended to, and still less understood, by a few Physicians, and not at all by the great mass of Medical men. Diseases and their consequences are not to be regulated by legal statutes, and their enactments; these may be constituted with all due care and precision, and with the wisest provisions; but the laws of Nature, as exhibited in the human œconomy, bid defiance to the best-intended efforts of human wisdom. Happily for mankind, modern students in Medicine have at length begun to direct their studies more pointedly towards this subject; and so far effectually, as, when judiciously consulted, to be able to remove all doubts of the Coroner and his Jury as to the mental derangement of the unhappy object whose sudden death they are summoned to investigate and decide upon; if then this statement be correct, it forms that kind of *datum*, or incontrovertible axiom, which must for ever dispel all the anxious fears of the conscientious Divine expressed in his letter to you; for he never can more appropriately, piously, or justly, express himself, than when he gives the God of all the earth "hearty thanks that it hath pleased him to deliver this our brother out of the miseries of this sinful world;" and let it be recollected that it must first be proved, that insane persons are as amenable for their acts as those who are sane, before we presume to pronounce that his holiness and justice abhors

abhors the act, which could not have happened without his permission. It may properly be asked, are those alone to be denominated suicides who apply the cord, the steel, or the excruciating poison? When the last act of the infatuated drunken lunatic is the swallowing another potion of that misapplied stimulus, which has conducted him with unerring certainty to an untimely sepulchre; who summonses a Jury to decide on the cases of these daily, nay, almost hourly suicides? whose feelings are shocked, or whose soul is harrowed up to indescribable pungency by the event? Die they not as in common? And when the hideously-disfigured remains are conducted to the "house appointed for all living," what Minister of our Church takes the alarm? or feels too conscientious to commit him to the bosom of his mother earth? It is in point of fact notorious, that were a *faithful register* kept of the diseases which terminate human existence, it would present to the eye of the Divine and the Moralist a large catalogue of suicidal subjects which are permitted to pass under a very different denomination, without the slightest comment, much less a fear of incurring the sin of blasphemy. But when a poor tortured wretch is hurried on by the horrors of disease having long pierced his mind, and laid prostrate his reason, to terminate his life, that he may escape from himself, the shock is powerful, the alarm general, and Calumny and Error stalk forth in terrible array, to "fright the isle from its propriety."

But, before closing these remarks, I hope it will be permitted me to trespass a few lines farther on the reader's patience. Why does it appear that Suicide is more general than formerly? The answer is at hand: Insanity is an increasing disease. A few of the bulky catalogue of human ailments have evidently decreased; unfortunately, this is not of the number. It is an absolutely demonstrable fact, that in nine cases out of twelve of self-destruction which our daily papers record, the previous situation of the subject is known, and the fatal crisis might be prevented, were this knowledge acted upon with firmness, promptitude, and that just method, which honour, humanity, and justice demand. But when is such a mode of conduct adopted? How rarely is the devoted victim snatched from the awful precipice, and tenderly placed again within the pale of sanity, of hope, and of healthful tranquillity? Such is the false pride of some, the wilful obstinacy and blind procrastination of others; (sorry am I to be compelled by truth to add that) such is the interested malignity of a few, it ceases to be matter of astonishment, that scarce a week, or even a day, elapses without one or more of our newspapers being sullied by the announcement of some melancholy addition to the disgraceful list of suicidal victims. But, notwithstanding the subject is exceeded by none in importance, and is highly worthy the most serious attention of every man who feels interested in the welfare of his fellow man, yet I cannot hope to stand excused if I occupy more of your valuable publication at present.

Yours, &c. H.

THE PROJECTOR, No. LXXXVIII.

THERE are few of my predecessors who have not extended their speculations to the weighty concerns of Novels and Novel Reading; and the arguments which can be advanced for or against this species of amusement have been discussed, perhaps as fully as is necessary, although not with so much success as could have been wished. Something, however, appears yet to require our consideration, by way of apology for Novel Writers, who seem to me to labour under peculiar difficulties; because they are more strictly under the controul of the publick than any other class of authors, and meet with less compassion and respect. The publick, indeed, seem of late disposed to thrust them out of the rank of writers, and to consider them as a species of mechanicks, working upon such materials as plots, fables, sentiments, incidents, and dialogue, and bound to perform a certain quantity of this work in a given time. If I can, therefore, by exhibiting the unfortunate case of these ladies and gentlemen "to a humane and generous publick," remove any part of that disrepute into which they have fallen, I hope they will not be loth to testify their gratitude, by dedicating the next new Novel to "Their benevolent

volent Friend and Patron the PROJECTOR."

In the first place, then, I conceive that the hardships Novel-Writers suffer from their merciless persecutors the Reviewers and Periodical Criticks, arise, in a great measure, from the extraordinary demand there is for the article, before it can reasonably be expected to have undergone the due preparation. And here, by-the-bye, is the wonderful difference between a Novel-Writer and a Historian. The former must create every thing; or, as a mechanick would say, must not only grow the raw material, but form it afterward into the shape of heroes and heroines, incidents, plots, &c. The Historian finds all this ready made, and would undertake to execute a History of England from the time of Julius Cæsar to the Peace of Amiens, before a poor Novel-Writer could give a decent account of Sir George and Clarinda from the meeting at Brighton to the quarrel in Grosvenor-square.

But to return to the demand for Novels. Thirty or forty years ago, about a dozen Novels was the quantity usually published *per annum*: and however small this may now appear, such was the state of our boarding-schools and our circulating libraries, that it was found adequate to the consumption of the country. Neither was it expected that even the whole of this small number should be the produce of England. A certain proportion of French materials was allowed to be imported, and either manufactured into an entire piece, or incorporated with English stuff so as to produce a pleasing mixture. Still the whole number, whether imported from abroad, or the growth of our own country, were composed or compiled by individuals who lived independent, and worked at such hours, and in such humours, as were most suitable to them. In their productions, therefore, whatever other defects might be visible, there could be no pretence for crudities, or errors of haste; nor did it appear that any person's materials were exhausted by over-working. There was very little altering, botching, repairing, or disguising of old articles to make them appear new. The writer (for he still had this title) was under no necessity to seek either amusement or bread, either fame or beef, in the regions of fiction, if he found himself otherwise disposed to employ his time; and as he seldom wrote, unless when he had some small degree of inclination, his performances were generally executed in a workmanlike manner; not perhaps of the finest *fabrique*, but still not a servile imitation of what had been seen just before. Such were the Richardsons, Fieldings, and Smolletts of former days.

It was unfortunate, however, for Novel-Writers, as well as for Novels themselves, that what it was hoped would have promoted and dignified the art, in a few years tended directly to obstruct and degrade it: and here again we are forced to compare the Mechanick with the Genius, although at the expence of the latter. It sometimes happens in writing, as in other manufactures, that an increased demand is of detriment rather than of advantage to the article. The first of every invention is the best. As soon as it becomes a profitable article, it degenerates in quality: a number of slight or clumsy imitations are brought into the market; which being sold at an inferior price, in time carry away all the profits; while the publick, instead of discouraging such trumpery, and waiting until better shall be produced, assume the singular opinion, that bad is better than none.—Such has been the case with Muslins and with Novels. No sooner had the latter become a creditable and advantageous species of writing, than the usual *love* of *variety* took possession of the publick; and the demand for Novels increased so much, that in the space of fifty years above three thousand of them passed from the booksellers' to the trunkmakers' shops with astonishing rapidity; and what was more extraordinary, this *love* of *variety* became most urgent when experience shewed that the *same thing* only could be procured. But this was not the only evil. That the publick might be assured of a regular supply of sameness, the late Messrs. Noble of Holborn, and other Messrs. in our own times, set up regular manufactories, and built warehouses, becoming thereby a sort of Novel-Factors, the middle men between the Writer and Reader, and more intent on their own profits than

on the credit and amusement of the other parties. These purveyors, commissaries, and contractors, who would order a score of Novels for the winter, as a poulterer would order a score of geese for Michaelmas, bound themselves to supply the market with a perpetual variety; and it is supposed have often imitated other factors and purveyors of the necessaries of life, by forestalling and regrating, and especially mixing and adulteration; and as many tricks have been played with title-pages in one market, as with samples in another. In this way, then, we have an apparent increase of the article in proportion to the demand, while the consumers are perpetually complaining of its degeneracy. I am assured by an eminent dealer in the article, who not only lives at the *Bear-Key* of Romance, but also regulates the *Mark-Lane* of Fiction, that the average number of Novels, for some time past, has been one hundred *per annum*: and, what is yet more extraordinary, he assures me that the most of these, with every advantage they could derive from listlessness and idleness, from bad taste and sickly appetite, from rainy days and watering-places, have not been found to equal the consumption of a very few weeks.

By what means so great a supply is procured, I am not so much in the secret as to be able to state with precision; except that the whole is now attempted to be carried on with all the regularity of a manufacture, and that it gives bread in moderate quantities to a number of men and women who are not able to turn their hands to any useful and honest employment. That it gives more cannot perhaps be affirmed, for the master-manufacturers inform us, that the demand is so quick, and the fashion so perpetually fluctuating, that the slightest materials must be mixed up, and no mechanicks employed but those who can work with the greatest possible expedition, and be content at the same time with the smallest possible wages. Their paymasters also plead, that this does not proceed from any parsimony on their part, and it is certain that the article itself exhibits no proof of any extraordinary labour, either of hand or head; but the reason assigned is, that whether they work slight or substantial, there is an incurable tendency in the article to run into second-hands, and that a Manchester cotton cannot go sooner out of fashion than a modern Novel.

When, therefore, we take all these circumstances into consideration, we are not to be surprised that the manufacturers of Novels have been of late so frequently checked by the severity of Reviewers and Criticks, who look upon themselves as the guardians of invention and genius, taste, elegance, and novelty, and will not suffer imitators of these valuable articles to pass with impunity. Yet these arbiters of merit, besides what has already been advanced, ought to take another circumstance into consideration, namely, that the incidents and plots of which Novels are composed must soon be exhausted (if indeed they be not exhausted already), provided the demand for the article shall go on increasing. Some hope great things from the ports being opened at a general peace; but I am credibly informed, that the hardships of which we are complaining, and the scarcity of incident and plot, sentiment, and language, are felt in as high a degree in every part of the Continent; so that if the lovers of peace have no other motive to animate their prayers, than that we may have a supply of Romances, they may as well preserve their usual indifference to the desolation of Europe.

Cases of distress and times of scarcity will, however, call forth extraordinary exertions; and on certain occasions, when the trade of fiction has been more than ordinarily dull, our manufacturers have hit upon temporary expedients, which have been of considerable service. A few years ago, for example, a very seasonable supply was afforded by the introduction of castles and ghosts, but it was soon discovered that castles and ghosts could not escape the usual fate of all ingenious inventions. Hundreds of imitators and quacks started, who boasted that their castles were more ruinous, dark, and gloomy, and their ghosts more bloody and frightful, than any hitherto exhibited to the longing eyes of tender sensibility. Robbers, banditti, and murderers by profession, were, at the

same

nute time, brought into fashion, with all their pleasing accompaniments of daggers, poison, stilettos, dungeons, iron grates, &c.; but here again we were doomed to the miseries of multiplication, and in a short time the readers complained that the bloodiest murders were dull and uninteresting, and that the perpetual clinking of chains was no longer sufficient to keep them awake.

The truth, I am afraid, is, that the world of fiction is not so extremely abundant in variety as some have been inclined to suppose. Experience has proved that the disappointments of lovers are not inexhaustible, and that parents cannot be cruel, ravishers impudent, and tender hearts broken in more ways than are already to be found in circulating libraries. Multiplication is not variety; and we get nothing by exhibiting two ghosts, or two castles, instead of one, except that familiarity which abates the terror that such objects were originally intended to excite.

As to the attempts which have been made to borrow from the real world a few incidents to enliven the efforts of imagination, it has been found that such supplies are too limited in their nature to produce any very great effect on the market. The introduction of diseases was at one time accounted a lucky thought; but, unfortunately, our diseases have very little in them of the romantic or the sentimental. If we copy them exactly from real life, we shall infallibly produce effects that, however appropriate, are yet exceedingly vulgar. There are even some, the very names of which are anti-sentimental. We can have no sympathy for agues, tooth-aches, or bowel complaints. Broken limbs, indeed, are still preserved, and spirited horses are trained for the purpose of starting near precipices, or taking fright near rivers. A hero or heroine thus mangled, if within sight of each other, may be introduced with some degree of etiquette; and while a leg is set, a heart may be lost. But one fracture so nearly resembles another, that unless we can contrive some method of bringing about the accident more extraordinary than has yet been devised, the chirurgical part of a love adventure will produce no more effect than the casualties of an hospital related in the style of a newspaper.

But in cases where a fracture, either simple or compound, is not sufficient to prevent the opposition of flinty-hearted parents, lower the jealousy of rivals, soften the asperities of rich old uncles or guardians, and prevent those dreadful and complicated misunderstandings, which often protract matters to a third and fourth volume, it has of late been usual to attempt a reconciliation by means of a brain-fever. It has already been remarked, that the first thought of every thing of the kind is always the best, and therefore, although the dangers of disappointed love are still frequently averted by bringing the hero or heroine near death's-door, or the gate of St. Luke's, yet there is a sameness in our deliriums, which have brought them into disrepute, and seem to confirm what the poet Lee once said "That any man might write like a fool, but a genius only could write like a madman." The mere introduction of broken and incoherent sentences and thoughts will not do the business, and are indeed too apt to interfere with the general style of the work.

I have thus sketched, I will not say a complete apology, but the outlines of an excuse for the barrenness of those compositions called Novels, Romances, and Tales. Whether it be possible to remedy the evil, must be left to the conjectures of my Readers, who also may consider whether that remedy is to be effected by lessening the demand, or increasing the value of the article. I do not, however, mean to submit this to the whole of my Readers, but only to the dealers in the article, because they must be the best judges of a matter, which perhaps none but themselves will ever think it worth while to investigate.

To the Right Hon. SPENCER PERCEVAL, &c. &c. &c.

SIR, *Sept.* 20.

IT has ever been understood that the cause of reference from either House of Parliament to a Committee of Inquiry has been some subject of public moment, which had been pressed upon their attention so forcibly, as to convince them that it was their

their especial duty, before they proceeded to any legislative remedy, to ascertain the truth of the allegations, to search into the extent of the supposed evil, to examine its magnitude and tendency, and to offer some important suggestions arising from such a deliberate investigation, as might guide the Legislature as well in their interposition as in the particular remedy which the nature of the case required.—This is one of the barriers which the wisdom of our ancestors established in our happy constitution to assist the deliberations of Parliament, and to prevent a too hasty adoption of any measure, however earnestly it may have been urged, or however respectable or elevated the person might be who proposed it—and that the Legislature should be previously in possession of such a volume of evidence on the subject, as to justify the act they were proceeding to pass, or the strong measure which had been opened to their consideration.—These plans have been invariably adopted under all administrations; and, although it has sometimes been deemed prudent to suppress the publication of the evidence reported by the Committee, yet the Legislature who were to proceed to act upon it, have in general had recourse, if they thought fit, to such a private examination of the Report as would satisfy their minds individually, and justify them collectively, in the measure which depended upon it. The House being thus in possession of all they wished to know on the subject, become pledged to deliberate upon the evidence communicated, and to interfere by its Legislative power to subdue the evil; and where political measures have been the object of inquiry, we have seen that they invariably followed the sanction of a Committee's Report—it has in such cases been introduced to the House with all the solemnity which the investigation required; it has been regarded with almost a religious sacredness, and in many cases has been read with peculiar alarm, and the substance related or discussed with an awful veneration more suitable to some expected national visitation, than to a plot of sedition or a vain rumour of presumptive treason!

But when the subject has sunk into a concern for public morals, when the mere welfare of the nation in the eyes of the King of kings, when the salvation of the people from those denunciations which we read in our Scriptures against private and national vices, were only the grounds of inquiry, an extraordinary coldness and indifference have prevailed—the Report has been printed *pro formâ*, no industry has been used in its circulation, it has fallen into the hands of a very few, and it has been perhaps to the editor of some daily newspaper on this or that side of the existing administration that the public at large have been indebted for a transient perusal of its contents.

When I have considered Ministers who, possessed of the most splendid talents, did not at the same time evince a consistent regard for the religion which they professed, under whose cognizance the revenue was advanced in preference to public morals, but whose resources lay rather in the passing vices of the age; I have lamented that their extensive minds were not capacious enough to embrace the truths of religion and its governing principle with the wisdom by which they were adorned in the government of the political helm—I have lamented that perhaps their education and subsequent habits had never led them to any thing more than the wisdom of expediency, to which they had recourse—nor had ever habituated their minds to reflect deeply on the events and degrees of futurity, and that therefore their government was directed only to accomplish the object of the present moment. But, Sir, when his Majesty was pleased to rest his confidence on you, the people beheld a ray of that light, which if it were in the least obscured by the past political effulgence, was expected to irradiate your administration by sound morals and a virtuous example. If I am bold enough to charge you with any deficiency in this, I shall expect your candour for the sake of public good—if I point at one charge only, I shall require a pardon of your power for the sake of that consistency which ought never to be chargeable to the history of a great statesman.

These general remarks have arisen from the contract lately made by you with the gentlemen accustomed to

to offer you biddings for a Lottery. I should not have presumed to offer an opinion publicly, although I find my private judgment fully confirmed, had not the House of Commons directed an enquiry into the expediency of continuing this practice, and had not their Committee since delivered their Report in language too unequivocal to be disputed, and founded upon evidence which they have pledged themselves to have received. Had that evidence been of any trifling effects, or of consequences confined to a small part of the community—or even had it shewn the benefit of Lotteries to the revenue only, however injurious in other respects; I should have exercised no voice on the subject—your own responsibility then, as now, would have wrapped the measure in silence.—But, Sir, when the following grievous and certain evils are to be extracted from it, when these evils are laid before you, not by the retired speculations of a cynic, not by the partial desire of any one to obstruct the wheels of your government—not by party dissension—nor for party purposes—but by those who were appointed to inform you; appointed by an authority which it was your duty to respect; appointed upon a principle of shewing you, what indeed the habits of your experience and professional studies had already taught you, that temptation is the bane of human nature; appointed for a foundation of effecting for the publick, what it would not, while left to its own selfish propensity, have effected for itself, a deprivation of evil; I say, when I combine all these motives, I am entirely at a loss to account for one, which in your mind must have surpassed them all, and which, though you have not during the present prorogation an opportunity of declaring it, will, it may be presumed, be treasured up as necessary to be declared at the opening of the ensuing Session, that the House of Commons, and the publick also, may be set right in charging you with a total irreverence of their enquiry, and of their Committee's Report.

It is not just to suggest that their two Reports, published in the spring of the present year, on this subject, should have escaped *your* notice;—copies of them have been given to the publick in the newspapers, particularly in the Courier of the 19th and 20th of August last, from which I beg to draw your recollection to the following very serious particulars:

"That the several Statutes enacted on this subject have not remedied the evil; and particularly the last Stat. 33 Geo. III. c. 62, s. 38, which vested the prosecutions for abuses in the Attorney General only; — for though it was wise to check the villainy of harpies, yet it would have been perhaps wiser to abrogate their iniquity, by abolishing the cause of it.

"That the Lottery and illegal Insurances are inseparable," and their consequences are therefore inseparable—"that a system of connivance pervades all ranks concerned—that the foundation of the Lottery is so radically vicious that under no system of regulations which can be devised, will it be possible for Parliament to adopt it as an efficient source of revenue, and at the same time divest it of all the evils and calamities of which it has hitherto proved so baneful a source."—"Idleness, dissipation, and poverty, are increased—the most sacred and *confidential trusts are betrayed*, domestic comfort is destroyed—*madness often created*—crimes subjecting the perpetrators of them to death are committed—and *even suicide* itself is produced."

"They also express a decided opinion that the pecuniary advantage derived from a State Lottery is much greater in appearance than in reality. When we take into consideration the increase of poor's rates, arising from the number of families driven by speculations in the Lottery, whether fortunate or otherwise, to seek parochial relief—the diminished consumption of exciseable articles during the drawings, and other circumstances deducible from the evidence, they may well be considered to operate as a large deduction from the gross sum paid into the Exchequer by the Contractors. On the other hand, the sum raised upon the people is much greater in proportion to the amount received by the State, than in any other branch of revenue."

"That no mode of raising money appears to the Committee so burthensome, so pernicious, and so unproductive; no species of adventure is known where the chances are so great against

against the adventurer; none where the infatuation is more powerful, lasting, and destructive;" "and there is scarcely any condition of life so destitute and abandoned, that its distresses have not been aggravated by this allurement to gaming held forth by the State."

Such, Sir, are the leading features of the Committee's Inquiries and their Report; and it may reasonably be expected that the Legislature will think that the benefit to the revenue, the preventing the people from the dangers of poverty, dishonesty, insanity, and suicide, are sufficient to produce from them a Statute to forbid any future Lottery, and amply sufficient in the mean time to convince the Minister of the impropriety of raising money by so unwarrantable a means. Yet it is with concern we are told that you, Sir, with this Report upon your Table, thought fit to signify your determination to adopt it, and on Friday the 16th instant, to enter into contract for the accomplishment of it.

That you have shortened the length of the drawing to four days is but temporizing with the evil which you thereby acknowledge; but the scheme of three blanks to a prize affords an objection which overbalances that; for in as much as the risk of loss is increased, the spirit of gambling is enlarged—the greater the distance from the stake, the more desperate must be the throw.

After the present year has been already disgraced by three Lotteries—after you have professed yourself a friend to pure morals—after you have by your own virtuous example shewn yourself to be zealously attached to the principles of public virtue—and after you have frequently witnessed, from the more serious part of the friends of your illustrious predecessor Mr. Pitt, complaints against the breach of his declarations professed before he entered into the administration of affairs, that he never would adopt a Lottery as part of his pecuniary resources, and which every year afterwards of his official career he seemed to have forgotten; although he never offered to confute his previous views on the subject, or confess them to be erroneous;—after these, and many other testimonies, I must appeal to your candour, or at least to your justice, if I venture to denounce the contract which you have lately concluded.

I hope, Sir, it may not appear to be pressing the subject too closely upon you, to request your due consideration whether the Committee who composed and presented these Reports deserved any thanks for their labours, to which they were nominated by the House, whose eyes, and the eyes of whose constituents, are upon you, and still more that eye which neither slumbers nor sleeps? Whether, if their truly alarming representations of the effects of Lotteries were founded in truth, any contract made for another, and with a more dangerous scheme than preceding Lotteries, does not seem to violate the respect due to the reference, as it is made in direct opposition to the evidence and conclusion of the Reports? Whether they did not demand at least a respectful silence until their allegations and body of evidence were investigated by the House to whom they were addressed? Whether the people, whose interests are so dearly affected by this dangerous measure of finance, did not deserve your regard, before you ventured to repeat the very means which has been thus shewn to be inseparable from its consequent mischiefs? Whether, although you may differ from them in the inferences which they have drawn from the evidence before them, or even from the substance of that evidence, you would not in any other case have judged it prudent, modest, respectful, or even consonant to general practice, to have desisted from any other contract of this kind, until the subject had been fully disposed of by the Legislature, or at least by that House which, upon motives of general benefit, and as guardians of the public good, had instituted enquiry, and are yet waiting for deliberation.

If your time, Sir, were not better occupied, and would permit you to look abroad into the Metropolis and into the towns of your country, you would see the most inviting and deceptious allurements held out to the unwary and the young, to venture their little all in the purchase of Lottery tickets and shares: you would see the Finance of the Nation disgraced by papers affixed to churches and

and errand-carts—held up on poles at the corners of streets—and distributed by the meanest of mankind in the narrowest passages of the town! You would learn the truth of the Committee's Reports, which you seem to dispute: and you would see that gaming and deep speculation, encouraged by frequent Lotteries, are become one of the leading sins of your country!

Your influence and power march on in the grand career of high responsibility—they are the hostages, if our national virtue does not improve—the pledges that our principles shall not be found hollow or unsound. My object in thus addressing you has been to render your government upright, and your conduct as a man consistent; far be it from me to tarnish that glory in which your own fame is so nearly united with that of your country. Let me, Sir, conjure you as a Statesman whom I wish to respect, to condescend in your private moments to re-examine this subject, to review its impor ance, and if it be too late to withdraw the present contract, to announce by your express authority, that it will be the last.

VERITAS.

ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. CXXVI.

IT is a firm persuasion with me, that many possessors of our Antiquities neglect their trust, from the want of knowing, by a personal examination, how much those treasures merit their care and veneration. Some may be said to avoid this kind of trial from motives of interest, lest, when convinced, a struggle should arise in their breasts, touching the putting aside certain advantages for the mere gratification of an antiquarian duty, in giving such relicks every protection in the face of day; or still go on in hiding them from the world, as if they were unprofitable things and nothing worth.

And moreover, I do also believe, that if a few of those people who occasionally wreak their vengeance on the choicest morsels of our public works were but *fortunately admonished*, and in the very act of their barbarism, they would desist from further havock, and become converts—To what?—Our Antiquities, to be sure! In proof: About two months past, beholding a party of the Seminary youths at Westminster *amusing* themselves in mutilating the mullions and tracery in the last window but one, to the right, of the West Cloister of the Abbey Church, they having at that moment beat down with stones one of the capitals; I cried, "Gentlemen, pray leave some particles of these beautiful objects for other Artists to study from, who may come after me for that purpose" (I being at that time employed in making sketches from the several windows.) They all instantaneously laid down their missile weapons (fragments of tracery, which, with the said capital, I saw afterwards taken away by a friend, who has carefully placed them in his study,) and went their way abashed and much concerned. In a few moments one of the Scholars returned—he owned (I beg I may be credited) the propriety of my reproof; and ever at my renewed visits to proceed with the imitations of the said windows, he came, and conversed with me, as one pleased with my labours, and awakened to the glories around us! Would that some compunction, like unto what this reformed youth gave way to, might wind round the hearts of those of riper years, who daily tread the Cloistered Aisles, that a stop might be put to the shameful and destructive practice of turning them into tennis and cricket-courts! Will remonstrance never plead to any purpose?

WINCHESTER PALACE, *contiguous to the Priory of* St. MARY OVERY, SURREY. SURVEYED 1808.

To attempt to lay down, by way of plan and elevation, the former extent and arrangement of this Palace from the present remains, would be an attempt rather impracticable; still, if we give way to those sensations which are usually conceived on survey of scenes like this under consideration, the Palace must have been every way worthy of the high state and establishment of the Prelates of the sumptuous See of Winchester. Unquestionably the site was parcelled out in two or more grand courts, the principal of which appears to have had its range of state-chambers fronting the river; and part of

of this range is now almost the only elevation that is to be met with in any intelligent shape. And although its external decorations on the North or river front are either destroyed or bricked up from view, yet it is impossible to refrain from indulging the supposition which seems to point, on every space, traits of magnificence and profuse design. On the other front bearing to the South, are many curious doorways, windows, &c. in various styles, from that of the early Pointed down to the Tudor æra; but ruefully havocked, and partly blocked up by sheds, warehouses, and stables. In the gable of the West end of this range is a large circular window, which for delicacy of form and beauty of workmanship has few superiors. Let it be said, it is a work done in the reign of Edward III.; and that is warrant for its utmost praise. More in detail as we examine the interior of the range, that is, as far as its present condition will allow us to discover curious particulars, the height of the walls being divided into many floors for storing up all kind of wares, &c. I consider the part under examination as one large and superlatively noble chamber of state.

In the basement story at the West end is a line of six arches, having once, no doubt, connexion with groins (usual in basements) of which they made a part. Two doorways occur in the line. The principal floor appears to have extended to the roof: much of the open-worked framing is in view. Still continuing our examination of the Western upright, many arched recesses are apparent; and on the highest point is the circular window above noticed; diameter twelve feet. Architrave one foot, giving many mouldings. The tracery is singular, and presents in the centre portion of it a large hexangular figure inclosing 12 narrow Pointed lights emerging from an ornamented boss or rose. The six points of the hexagon continue their lines (intersecting each other in various directions) to the general circle, forming thereby eighteen triangular lights, each of them being filled with mouldings of six turns; and eighteen very small lights bound the others, they arising out of the general combination of the geometrical figure.

The Architectural imagery in the tracery of this window (if I may be allowed the term) on the first inspection shews rather complex, and not to be reduced to system, or the ready conception of the beholder: but an attentive eye and a faithful pencil may soon bring the seeming masonic labyrinth to plain demonstration and true principle.

The other three sides of the chamber have lost their interest, as those few objects of windows, &c. which are partially seen, are so blocked up by partitions, and such-like conveniences, that but little information is to be derived; and the decorations immured by the warehouse constructions, we must conclude, from those already spoken of, to be numerous and important; wishing at the same time (though in vain) for a speedy removal of the blockading *nuisances*, which debar us from our satisfaction and our studies.

On the Eastern exterior of the boundary-wall of the Palace, and nearly opposite to St. Mary Overy's, there were, in 1785, a few decorations of hanging buttresses, stopped-up windows, &c.; they are now destroyed. Within this Eastern range remain a few buildings of wood, deserving notice; but, to obtain that end, the explorator must defy encountering unpleasant obstacles. Therefore I here terminate my present memoranda, by observing, Greatness hath end, and so hath Life: mighty Palaces dissolve; and thy wrecks, O Winchester, yet visible, I alone perhaps deplore, while others heed them not! AN ARCHITECT.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF HORACE.

BOOK II. EPISTLE I.

TO AUGUSTUS.

[*In continuation from our last.*]

THE present Epistle appears really, therefore, to have been written on the occasion alledged by Suetonius; and we have now, I conceive, the proper point of view in which it should be contemplated. Augustus — who, with all his vanity, had the good sense to perceive how infinitely more lustre the approbation of the most excellent genius of his time would confer upon him with posterity, than all those marks of homage, the unwearied invention of which was almost the whole business of the Senate — Augustus was desirous that Horace would address at least one of his larger works to him: and the Poet, who could not any longer evade that task, doubtless felt all the difficulty and delicacy of such an undertaking.

He

He must engage to produce a work that should prove worthy of Augustus, but likewise not unworthy of himself; for the prince not too little, for himself not too great:—in short, so composed that the Imperator might be satisfied, though Horace should advance nothing more in it than what he could justify to himself and to posterity. The subject must be no less liberal than interesting, and at the same time capable of being treated in the manner of his Sermones and Epistles, in that vein of humour so peculiar to him. It must offer him a variety of facts, proper to be wrought into a beautiful whole; which might instruct the illustrious reader, to whom it was particularly dedicated, while it appeared simply to entertain him; and which should at once give the Poet an opportunity, so nicely to soothe his vanity, that the pleasant taste of the vehicle should render imperceptible the medicine it conveyed.

Horace could scarcely have made choice of a subject which so completely united all these qualities, and at the same time so well answered to the rule he had laid down himself,

Sumite materiam vestris qui scribitis æquam
Viribus, ——

than that which he has handled in this poetical discourse. Augustus, who in his early youth had been brought up by Greeks and amongst people of that nation, and, in the immense eddy of affairs and dissipations in which he had been whirled about since his nineteenth year, had had little time to make himself conversant in Roman literature, could not but be pleased with having the history of it presented to him by so competent a judge as Horace, in an easy and familiar delineation, wherein at the same time the reasons were pointed out, whence it was that the Romans, in the several departments of the poetic art, were still so far behind the Greeks. Horace thus obtained an opportunity for shewing to Augustus the Art of Poetry in its true light, in its relative positions to the civilization, and its influence on the manners of the Nation; and to make it easy to his comprehension, that the state of taste in the arts of the Muses should not be entirely indifferent to the Ruler of a nation, even solely in a view to his own personal glory. In this respect it may be affirmed that this Epistle is written to all the Augustuses, as the seventh in the first Book is to all the Mæcenases, of succeeding ages. He could with the greater propriety deliver his sentiments on this point, since, partly from modesty and politeness, partly that he might not himself deprive his excuses, unaffectedly stated at the conclusion of this Epistle, of all force, he discovers not even a look as though he were interested in the matter purely on his own account.

What Blackwell in his work already more than once quoted affirms concerning the works of our Poet in general *, holds good particularly as to the present piece, wherein the Poet has the art, in a truly masterly manner, to conceal his plan and the peculiar purport of it, by the humour of the composition, and the extraordinary gracefulness, and ease of the transitions. That, however, the combination of the whole is not on that account the less matured and adapted, will by the following brief exposition be apparent to every one. Whoever then shall compare this sketch, which represents as it were only the anatomy of the whole, with the work itself, will engage in a study not unprofitable to his taste, if he do but examine with his own eyes, how he cloaths this skeleton with muscles, how symmetrically he combines the several parts, with what elegance and ease he fits them together, in what easy, apt, graceful movements the transitions flow along, and by what fine ligaments the *vivida vis animi* unites the various elements and members into one living whole.

After a succinct address, wherein

* "The very plans of his best pieces suppose no slender acquaintance with history, philosophy, and various literature; and his art in conducting them is too fine to be perceived, and his sentiments too uncommon to be relished by the learned vulgar. In vain have we recourse to translations made by ingenious and learned men: Dacier and Duncan may have perfectly understood him themselves; but it is beyond their power to transfuse the spirit and elegance of the original.

Serene and clear harmonious Horace flows,
With sweetness not to be express'd in prose.
I who have served him now these twenty years,
Scarce know my master when that dress he wears.

ROSCOMMON."

Dr. Blackwell's Memoirs of the Court of Augustus, vol. III. pp. 73, 74.

he

he states a no less respectful than unobjectionable reason, why he is too good a subject to trouble Augustus with a long discourse, he commences with the observation, that the greatest and most meritorious heroes of antiquity were first placed by posterity in the station they deserved, whereas in their life-time they had experienced only envy and ingratitude. "Thou alone, Augustus," continues he, "art an exception to that practice; we erect altars to thee already while yet alive, at which, when thou hereafter, like those heroes, shalt be adopted among the deified worthies, our posterity will swear, and we thereby confess that the world has never beheld thy equal. In this particular, I own, thy people judge justly and equitably; but, when the matter relates to works of our own times, of still living authors, they are unjust, depart from that rule, and will allow nothing to pass for good, which is not covered with the rust of antiquity."

It was properly this last sentence with which Horace determined to begin his discourse. But how skilfully has he so contrived it, that, without giving us room to guess which way he will proceed, he goes on about Romulus and Liber Pater! And how artfully does he take occasion, from the very injustice of the Romans to the Poets of their days, to pay a flattering compliment to Augustus, which is so ingeniously turned, that by any other, excepting him, to whom no flattery could easily be too gross, it would have been taken for mockery! After animadverting with great humour on the ridiculous prepossession of the Romans in behalf of their antient literature, he proceeds successively through their antient poets, that is, all who were defunct prior to the commencement of his æra, from father Ennius, their pretended Homer, distinguishing each by one stroke as he passes; reproaches them with harshness, a want of correctness and taste; and falls in a ludicrous passion at their requiring for such novices — not indulgence, which would be only reasonable, but admiration. And wherefore? "The true reason cannot indeed be in any excellence, which they — possess not: but it proceeds from a quality of the human heart, which renders the bad taste of such as are infected by it, incurable — from that natural self-love which prevents any one from willingly giving himself the lie; that makes it difficult for us in after-life to prevail upon ourselves to acknowledge that to be bad which in our youth we deemed elegant; and impossible to forbear from having a certain spite against those who are abler practitioners than the persons for whom we have once conceived an affection."

Nevertheless, proceeds he, very weighty causes lie in the circumstances wherein our literature took its rise; in the obstacles it had to encounter, from our constitution, our manners, our everlasting wars, and even our national character; in consequence whereof it is not possible that, anterior to the age immediately preceding that in which we live, it could have made any great progress, not to say reached its perfection. It was late ere we understood the Greeks, our masters and models; and even after we had begun to copy them, our impetuosity, our impatience, our abhorrence of pains and study in polishing, prevented us from producing genuine works of art, works that could sustain a comparison with our patterns.

Such is the subject of the major part of this Epistle, from the 90th verse to the 167th. But with what latent art has the Poet, in order uniformly to preserve the natural style of conversation, and keep up the appearance of an artless unstudied course of reasoning, contrived to avoid a methodical form of composition! An unperceived transition — the simple question, if the Greeks had had such a contempt for novity as we have, how would it have fared with what is now old? — leads him to the Greeks, as the real inventors of the liberal arts; and he traces the character of their genius and talents, their taste and their works, in eight verses, with a rapid pencil, but with the most accurate truth, while he seems only intent upon stating the circumstances of the times in which they indulged their propensity to their games and the fine arts. Every word in these eight lines is a significant stroke. By this picture of the Greeks, who pursued the arts as play, but pursued them as passionately as a girl fondles her doll, or a boy treats his playful exercises, he places

places the antient Romans and the Romans of his time in a two-fold contrast. "Our ancestors," says he, "had no conception of those ingenious games of the Greeks, or certainly, however, neither time nor inclination for them: they employed themselves, like men, in their domestic concerns, and in pursuing their fortune; at home in upholding the equipoise in the Republic; abroad in the wars, which were ever farther extending the range of their authority and their cares. But at present," continues he, "how suddenly is the character of our country reversed! Formerly we were absolutely without a poet; now the whole town makes verses. Nobody imagines that art, science, and study, are any way requisite; we are all born poets. Our forefathers were too grave to meddle with poetry; of us it would be thought that we prosecute it, because from age we are become childish again."

It is one of the natural consequences of such an epidemical rage for verse-making, that, for a period at least, the art itself falls into disrepute, and the real artists are lost in the prodigious multitude of pretenders, and become contemptible together with them. Horace was unwilling that the abuse which was made of poetry in Rome should injure the art itself in the mind of Augustus. He veers, therefore, again by an easy turn to the other side. "This poetic fever, with which all Rome is infected, is a kind of phrenzy," he adds; "but it is not only a harmless phrenzy, it even has its use." — And then he plays, in his Shandæan* manner, upon certain supposed advantages that accrue to the country from the multitude of such harmless, and by no means dangerous beings, as the verse-makers are — and thus glides imperceptibly, without being obliged to alter his tone, to the real advantages which the art of poetry procures to society; and from this, with all its brevity, very complete and accurate statement, he proceeds, as I may say, to the natural history of poesy, or rather one of its principal branches, among the Romans; delineates it in its first rude state, and shews how it was gradually refined, and at last, by emulating the Greeks, was raised to what it at present is.

The dramatical department of poesy is, with every nation that has a playhouse, that which interests most forcibly and most universally. Horace, therefore, principally confines himself to it, and remarks the causes why the Romans succeeded better in tragedy than in comedy. This insensibly leads him to the general impediments which occurred to the progress of dramatic poetry amongst the Romans — to the disagreeableness of depending on the humours of the public — to the vile taste of the great multitude, and the liking for mere stage-pageantry, for new and curious decorations, pompous processions, magnificent dresses, &c. that absolutely did not belong to the piece itself, which had so mightily possessed even the superior classes of spectators; that even the best actor was no longer applauded because he acted well, but because he was well dressed.

The feigned solicitude lest Augustus should impute it to an interested motive, that Horace had exhibited to him the Roman theatre in so unfavourable a point of view, furnishes him with occasion to conclude this part of his discourse with four verses in commendation of tragedy, wherein he describes the sublimity of the art, and the vast effects of it, in such a manner, that he can have had none but Æschylus and Sophocles in view; and asserts, that a man, who understands it, has in his opinion attained the NON PLUS ULTRA of the Muses' art. In the mean time he is desirous that Augustus should deem those poets, who laboured not for spectators but for readers, not unworthy of his notice. He speaks of a numerous host till he comes to this class of poets; and, in order to conduct Augustus by a lively and entertaining process to the little lesson he designs to give him, he enters upon a ludicrous review of all the circumstances whereby the good sons of the Muses, now from the want of knowing the world, now from too keen, though often just sensibility, now from preposterous expectations, had the misfortune to make themselves ridiculous and troublesome — a pas-

* Although we have no intention, on that account, to pronounce him an imitator of Tristram Shandy; yet neither, therefore, does it follow that Sterne, because he appeared 1800 years after Horace, imitated that Bard; but only that in wit, humour, and manner, he had a great resemblance to him.

sage

sage which, besides the simple unaffected truth with which it represents the weak side of his fraternity, has still the mysterious beauty, that it at once is the keenest satire on the lofty patron of the Muses, and gives Augustus, in the happiest method in the world, to understand again at the close, how lamentable the lot of authors is, if they are to amuse persons who expect to be amused by them, and yet are not amuseable. This is one of those instances which so frequently occur, where both sides are in the right. It is surely not to be taken ill of Augustus if he is tired of a book that cannot possibly interest him; whether it be, as is generally the case, because he has other affairs in his head, or does not properly understand what he is reading, or from the nature of his situation cannot sympathize, cannot be interested with it, &c. On the contrary, it is not to be expected of the poet, poor fellow, that it should be any satisfaction to see his Augustus exactly at that part of his composition which has cost him the most trouble; or, at the very passage which he thinks the best, yawning, or playing with his young Mauritanian dwarf*. Horace, as we all along perceive, is the most reasonable man in the world: however, he takes the liberty, with all imaginable modesty and — frankness, to suggest to Augustus, that, for all that, it ought not to be entirely indifferent to a great potentate, desirous that his own exploits should be rehearsed to posterity, if in hunting after a bard for that purpose, he should accidentally stumble upon a miserable rhymester instead of a good poet. Fortunately here comes the famous example of Alexander the Great opportunely to his aid, whom, because he was a king, and had already been three hundred years in his grave, he might venture to make as ridiculous as he pleased; especially after the fine compliment he had made to Augustus respecting his predilection for Virgil and Varius, who had about that time quitted the stage. That Horace would not have that opportunity escape him, for shewing "that the resolution he himself had adopted, not to venture at all upon so exalted a subject as the exploits of Augustus, was best for the reputation of both," is, after all that we have said concerning the disposition of our Poet in respect to this point, natural to presume.

Such being, therefore, the skeleton of this most interesting of all the Sermones of our poetical Philosopher, it is likewise, methinks, all that can be necessary for convincing us of the truth of what I have advanced respecting the plan of the piece.

In the execution are united all the characteristic beauties by which Horace, with all his apparent simplicity and levity, has for so many ages maintained his ground as the only one of his kind; and in no other of his works do we see, if I may say so, all the facets of his genius so beautifully sparkle together as in this. In particular there runs through the whole Epistle a sort of unaffected reserve, and a continued observance of the proper tone, just suitable towards Augustus, who, though all-powerful, constantly affected the modesty of a private person; a beautiful middle-tint between abasement and equality, between seriousness and pleasantry, between cringing flattery and incongruous affectation of acting the part of Cato with him who now held the world in his grasp — in short, such a happy mixture of philosophy, wit, and humour, with imagination, sagacity, and good manners, that perhaps nothing more perfect of the kind exists. What I here affirm, though I affirm it from my own conviction, has uniformly been the judgment of the finest geniuses of all the nations where learning is encouraged; and if the reader — presupposing, what ought always to be presupposed,

* Augustus was a particular admirer of comely young dwarfs, whom he caused to be sent to him from all the extremities of the earth; especially from Mauritania and Syria. Besides being as little as possible, they must, however, be perfectly well formed, handsome, and lively. He amused himself with their prattle, played with them for nuts; and thus forgot, in acting the child with them, his constitutional melancholy, and the cares of the world. *Sueton.* in *Aug.* cap. lxxxiii.—From Dio Cassius we learn, that it was even the fashion at that time for the Roman ladies of quality to have beautiful little boys, who were expressly trained, to the gratifying of the lust of the eyes, to run naked about their apartments. *Hist. Rom.* lib. xlviii.

that

that the fault is not in his eyes — can see nothing of all this in a translation, Horace at least is not to blame; and the translator, who has ventured with unequal abilities, and in a language heterogeneous to the Latin, upon such an original, must bear alone the penalty of his presumption.

——— *in publica commoda peccem,*
Si longo sermone morer tua tempora, Cæsar.

Our readers may recollect the brief representation we made of the city of Rome during the absence of Augustus in the years 732—35, in the Magazine for April 1807, page 317, in illustration of the Epistle to *Numicius*. The Romans exhibited in those three years, when Augustus had as it were once more left them to themselves, the strongest proof, that liberty, if he had been disposed in earnest to re-establish it, would have been a fatal present to them. They themselves had a livelier sense than ever, how necessary for them it was that they should be governed by one sole monarch; how unlimited soever the authority of that one should be, so he only did not bear the odious name of *king*; only impressed not their minds with the outward pomp and state of the regal dignity, only retained the customary forms and names: so that he was in their opinion but a sort of prime minister, who held his authority from them, gave them an account of his political administration, and was (or affected to appear) so little above the law, that, on the contrary, every exemption from the law, which had not been already granted him, as it were remuneratively, by the Senate and people, he should occasionally (*i. e.* as often as he found it subservient to his views) request of them as a favour.

Accordingly, on the return of Augustus in the year 735 to Rome, where his presence was absolutely necessary to the prevention of utter confusion and ruin; the Senate and the people unanimously declared, that he was the only physician that could heal the disorders of the Republick; and in order to invest him legitimately with all the authority requisite to that end, not only was the superintendance of the public morals (*præfectura morum*) and the power to reform the Senate, and to put down all unlawful abuses (*censoria potestas*), committed to him; but also the Consular authority for life, to such an extent that, without bearing the title of Consul, he should hold and exercise the entire authority and all the prerogatives of that high office both within and without Rome. Seeing now that, by this decree of the Roman Senate and people, besides the power of an unlimited command over the whole military force of the Republick both by sea and land, and the *tribunicia potestas*, which he was already possessed of for life, he received in addition the consular and censorial authority in their full extent: it is easy for us to conceive in what sense Horace might say, that he alone sustained the whole weight of the political administration. Augustus, about the time when Horace wrote this, had in some measure brought to effect the great work of reformation which he had undertaken: that is to say, as far as it was politically feasible, and compatible with his personal interest. And to those no less extensively operose, than fruitless operations, which however compressed within the compass of a line and a half produce an exceedingly fine poetical effect, relate the first lines of this Epistle. These three points, *armis tueri, moribus ornare, legibus emendare*, contain all that the best of princes can do for the good of his people. Augustus had this merit with regard to Italy; the greater part whereof was now, in a manner, no more than the suburbs of immense Rome. He made it his business at least to repair, to prop, to plaster the buildings that were every where going to ruin, and to ornament them with new and magnificent fronts. The Romans were satisfied; they adored him for it. He did even more for them than they required (for they required only *bread* and *shows* *); he provided for all, held all together, renovated, animated, embellished all. And could Horace any longer have refused for once to give a blast in the trumpet of Fame, for proclaiming such various, such signal merits to the world?

This is all that I have to alledge in vindication of the only real piece of flattery that can be laid to his

* ——— Nam qui dabat olim
Imperium, fasces, legiones, omnia, nunc se
Continet, atque duas tantum res anxius optat,
Panem et *Circenses* ——— [optat,
JUVENAL, Sat. X.

charge,

charge, namely, that offensive distich:

Sed tuus hic populus, sapiens et justus *in uno*,
Te nostris ducibus, te Graiis anteferendo.

Horace here *says* nothing more than *what the Romans did.* — "But he praises them for it." — Could he in an Epistle to Augustus do less? — And, if we would be equitable, had not that mortal, the only one of his kind, really one side on which he shone conspicuous beyond all that went before him and have come after him? — I readily allow, that Brutus was a greater man than his friend Horace, because he had rather die than see the day when he should be forced to make Octavius such a compliment. But — nobody is obliged to be a hero; and where are the men, at least in our days, who have a right to tax our Poet on that account? W. T.

Great Ormond-street.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 14.

YOUR Magazine is the oldest, the most respectable, and the most impartial of these kind of publications; its character is above being the tool of any faction, either in science or any other department: therefore you have given admission to Dr. Harrington's highly valuable papers, which I think perfectly satisfactory, proving incontestably his Theory. Mr. Davy allows that there is a great quantity of the nitrous acid in the Galvanic processes; but he endeavours to shew that this acid is formed from the azote in the distilled water, and the oxygen it meets with in the process; and to prove which he refers to an experiment of Dr. Priestley's, that water contains a quantity of azote from imparting it to the hydrogen gas exposed to the water. But, as Dr. Harrington shews, Dr. Priestley's experiment proves the reverse, to which I refer my readers; it is a little singular and suspicious of Mr. Davy's candour, in referring to *such* an experiment, when in his extensive laboratory he might have satisfied himself in twenty-four hours, by exposing hydrogen gas to pure distilled water, to see whether the hydrogen had received any azote from it. As his Theory rests so essentially upon this point, I think I may hazard an opinion that he did try it, and found, as I did, that it had received no azote; as even Dr. Priestley's experiment clearly shews, that in exposing it for many months it had received none. But, Mr. Urban, as the elucidation of this point so essentially decides whether Dr. Harrington or Mr. Davy is right, I made the following experiment:

I collected some pure water from burning hydrogen and oxygen gases, burning them very slowly, so that, as Dr. Harrington justly observes, the acid necessarily formed might be carried off by the fire in the process, so that there was no acid in the water after the process; which I ascertained by the nicest chemical tests. This is pure water, which, even according to them, could contain no azote. I then employed the same apparatus which Mr. Davy made use of when he introduced hydrogen gas to the action of the pile over pure water. See Nicholson's Journal, vol. XVIII. p. 329. But, instead of hydrogen gas, I introduced the purest oxygen gas *over this pure water.* Then this pure water was exposed to the action of a powerful pile, and in a short time the water was strongly impregnated with the nitrous acid; and, as Mr. Davy says, "The acid, as far as its properties were examined, agreed with the pure nitrous acid; having an excess of nitrous gas." Upon evaporation, "the acid was strong;" and all this nitrous acid comes, according to Mr. Davy, from the azote, which the purest water contains. Mr. Davy says, "I had never made any experiments in which acid matter, having the properties of nitrous acid, was not produced; and the longer the operation, the greater was the quantity that appeared." I examined the residual gas after my experiment, most of it being consumed in the process, and it was considerably less pure; containing a great proportion of both carbonic acid and azote gases. The oxygen gas was previously passed through lime water before it was introduced into the receiver of the air-pump; which directly confirms Dr. Harrington's great and important system, that by phlogiston or fixed fire in active combustions, as in burning hydrogen gas, the acid of the oxygen gas is condensed into an acid, namely the ni-

trous

trous acid; but that in less active combustions, as in oils, charcoals, &c. it leaves the oxygen acid in an aërial state, as the aërial mephitic acid, or what is erroneously called the carbonic acid, and in imperfect combustion into azote gas. See Dr. Harrington's incomparable, decisive, and unanswerable work, lately published, called "The Death-warrant of the French Theory of Chemistry," beginning at p. 38 to 44, where all this doctrine is clearly and most satisfactorily proved, which his enemies are unable to answer, but take every method to suppress its sale and circulation.

Indeed the Doctor proves these doctrines both analytically and synthetically by many experiments. I shall mention only a few, taken from the above work. When speaking of water impregnated with the carbonic acid gas, and having it turned into oxygen gas by exposing it to the sun, and having extraneous bodies placed in the water, he says, p. 159, "For, as Count Rumford indisputably proved that threads of silk, however repeatedly employed, and however repeatedly washed, would equally answer the process; therefore could not, to the most prejudiced French Theorists, act by abstracting charcoal from the carbonic acid; nay, Dr. Woodhouse found that powdered charcoal equally answered producing the purest oxygen gas, nay, any extraneous body." He also says, p. 260, "But, to do away all cavil, take a pile formed without any zinc or iron, and its disks filled with a solution of the caustic alkali; let the pure air that is admitted to the pile pass through lime-water, and upon the action of the pile; the alkali will become mild, becoming saturated with fixed air. I formed a pile of this kind, and kept constantly supplying it with air, passing through lime-water, under which process the pure air evidently disappeared, and was found united to the alkali as fixed air. I entreat that the reader will not take this upon my authority, but that he will try the experiment. Indeed this effect is nothing new, for Mr. Kirwan, that changeable gentleman, in his Essay upon Phlogiston, p. 32, says, "It is impossible to deny all credit to those who asserted, that lime-water was precipitated by taking the electric spark in common air, though it did not succeed with Mr. Cavendish, either from his using an instrument of different power from that used by other, or air phlogisticated by a different process." Now permit me to ask Mr. Kirwan if he can possibly suppose the electrical spark to be charcoal. Messrs. Biot and Caviat shew that the Galvanic pile is an excellent eudiometer; it attracting all the oxygen gas of the atmospheric air."

AN *honest* AND *candid* FRIEND TO SCIENCE AND TO TRUTH.

LETTER LV. ON PRISONS.

"Hoc ideò (dedic. templi) facere non cuicunque permittitur, nisi castæ manus, nisi familiaris sacris animus accesserit *."

QUINT. Declam. ccccxiii. p. 238.

IN the whole course of the correspondence on Prisons, the duties of Religion, and tho decorum and reverence in exercising them, as well as a decent appearance of the places appropriated to their performance, have ever been seriously recommended †; but in the subsequent Letter, the most obvious deficiency is presented, as it respects the place used for Divine Worship, and the anomalous congregation it admits.

Whoever seriously considers the nature and object of adoration, will neither enter nor leave the Sanctuary with levity: the Royal Psalmist ‡, under this impression, reverentially declares, "I will wash my hands in innocence, so will I compass thy altar." This well coincides with one of the axioms of Pythagoras, as recorded by Jamblichus §, "Never to enter into the temple immediately from the way-side, as if the worship of God were a merely accidental, transient, and supernumerary business."

* This is a work (the dedication of a temple) not to be engaged in by any but such as have chaste or pure hearts, and a mind intimately acquainted and conversant with sacred things.

† See Letters XI. XII. XVII. XVIII.

‡ Psalm xxvi. 6.

§ Εν ιερον εν δει εισερχεσθαι, ου γαρ παρεργον δει ποιεισθαι τον θεον (al. το θειον), Vit. Pythag. fig. 85, p. 70.

How

How different, indeed, is the conduct of too many persons, who possess superior information to prisoners in general! If a degradation of the Sanctuary and its officers be familiarized, religious and moral duties will be disregarded, and the influence of depravity extended.

J. C. Lettsom.

Huntingdon. Gaoler, *William Aveling.* Salary £105. from the County, and £4. from the Corporation. Also allowed £6. *per annum*, to supply the criminals with straw for bedding. Fees, debtors, 12*s.* 6*d.* Felons, &c. 13*s.* 4*d.* Besides which, the Under-sheriff demands of each debtor, four shillings for his *Liberate!* Garnish, 2*s.* 6*d.* by order of the Magistrates; a most singular *regulation.*—Chaplain, Rev. *Daniel Williams.* Duty, prayers and sermon every Wednesday. Salary, £20. and £10. for the Bridewell.—Surgeon, Mr. *Desborough*, for felons only. Salary, £15. 15*s.* for Gaol and Bridewell.—Number of prisoners, Aug. 31, 1807, debtors 4, felons, &c. 6. Allowance, to debtors, nine pounds of bread, weekly; to felons and other criminal prisoners, three quartern loaves, *per* week.

Remarks. The Gaoler's house, which is situate in the High-street, has no appearance of an appendage to a prison. The Gaol is behind it, to which the access is through a passage, leading immediately to the *Felons' Day-room.* This is about 16 feet square, and 10 feet high. It has a fire-place, with two iron-grated windows; and here (as there is no Chapel) Divine Service is performed! A place *set apart* for Divine Worship should seem to carry some respect with it. I wish the present were not a glaring exception. The attendance of debtors, I understand to be optional; and, indeed, it is not very likely that a *serious* debtor, who had his Prayer-book, and could read, would come into a room, where it was impossible he could be devout. What a close and motley mixture must it exhibit! Clergyman, gaoler, felons, misdemeanors—to say nothing of debtors (most of whom I suppose never attend), within a space of sixteen feet square, all upon one floor; no reading-desk, nor forms; to say nothing likewise of this House of Prayer's being made also the kitchen, day-room, and constant abode of an avowed den of thieves. In short, this is one of the worst constructed prisons in the kingdom.

Adjoining to the felons' day-room is another, about 14 feet square; in the flooring of which a trap-door is made, and through it a descent of 11 steps leads to their sleeping-room, the size of their day-room, having an arched roof, and two iron-grated windows. This last contains three bedsteads, for three persons each; to which straw-in-sacking only is allowed them to sleep on.

The *Dungeon*, or "Hole," formerly used for convicts under sentence of death, adjoins to the sleeping-room before-mentioned; and is 10 feet by 4 only, 6 feet high, with an oak bedstead, and straw bedding, as above.

The Keeper, however, assured me, that no prisoners were ever put there *now*; yet, why continue its furniture if never used? From what I thought, therefore, on seeing such a receptacle, I could not help wishing it had been *inaccessibly bricked up.*

The court-yard to this part of the Gaol is about 21 feet square. In very severe weather the prisoners are allowed two bushels of coals *per* week. For deserters there are assigned two sleeping-cells, which, both together are 14 feet by 11, and 10 feet high, with straw only on the floor to sleep on; and also a day-room of 11 feet by 4 feet 6.

The sleeping-room for the lesser criminals is over the felons' day-room, and of the same size. The common court-yard above described is for the indiscriminate use of all.

The women felons have a court-yard, 28 feet 6 inches by 17 feet 6; and a day-room and sleeping-room adjoining to it on the ground floor, each about 13 feet by 10, with a bedstead.

The hospital, or infirmary-room has four good windows, and is 19 feet 6 by 12 feet 6; but the ceiling is too confined, being only 7 feet 6 inches high. Here is likewise a small room for the nurse. The bedsteads throughout the whole Prison are of strong oak, 6 feet long by 5 feet wide; with no other bedding upon them but straw, put into what they call "Coarse Pickling."

Men debtors have a court-yard also,

53 feet

53 feet by 26, and a day-room 30 feet by 14, with a fire-place. Their sleeping-room above is about 26 feet by 14 feet 6, and has four bedsteads, for two persons each.

At my summer visits the debtors complained to me of excessive heat, from a want of ventilation; the two small iron-grated apertures made to admit a thorough air being nearly stopped up on the outside. The County allows straw only, so that the debtors in general bring their own beds, or else the Keeper furnishes a single bed at 2*s.* 4*d. per* week, or if two sleep together, at 1*s.* 9*d.* each; and, for those who can afford it, there are two other rooms in the house at 3*s.* 6*d. per* week.

Women-debtors have a separate court-yard, 33 feet by 19; a day-room 21 feet by 16, with a fire-place; and over it their sleeping-room, nearly of the same size, with four bedsteads, for two each, like those for men debtors. They furnish their own bedding. The windows of this room formerly commanded a fine view of the country, which made it both pleasant and healthy; but, at my last visit, the wall of the court-yard had been so raised as to intercept the scenery.

Mops, brooms, pails, &c. are allowed to keep the prison clean. Convicts under sentence of transportation have not the King's allowance of 2*s.* 6*d. per* week. For the conveyance of one transport only to Woolwich, the Gaoler is paid £12; if more than one, £9. for each: and to Portsmouth, for each £12.

A Table of Rates and Fees, approved by the Magistrates, is hung up in the Prison, in which 2*s.* 6*d.* for *garnish* is absolutely *ordered* to be taken of every prisoner. It is to be hoped this respectable County will follow the general, and almost universal example of all others, and cause it to be abolished.

No allowance of money to prisoners on discharge is ordered, unless the Gaoler sees it needful; but when so, he informed me it is given by him and charged to the County.

No firing is here allowed, except to felons in very severe weather: nor any employment furnished by the County. Such debtors, however, as are of handicraft trades, and can procure it from without, are permitted to work, and receive all they earn.

There is a pump in every court-yard; but no bath, nor oven, which are much wanted. I found the whole of this ill-arranged Prison well supplied with water, and very clean. The Act for Preservation of Health, and clauses against Spirituous Liquors, are conspicuously hung up.

HUNTINGDON BRIDEWELL. Gaoler, *William Nichols.* Salary, £28. from the County, and £2. from the Borough.—Chaplain (a new appointment, since my last visit in 1807), the Rev. *Daniel Williams.* Duty, Prayers and Sermon every Wednesday. Salary, £10.—Surgeon, Mr. *Desborough.*—Number of prisoners, August 31, 1807, *fourteen.* Allowance, eighteen pence *per* week, and half their earnings.

Remarks. This Prison would have been better situated on the rising ground at the back of it. The site on which it is built was the gift of his Grace the Duke of Manchester, at the edge of the common; its situation is low.

Here are four court-yards; two of them spacious and airy, and well supplied with water. On the ground floor are four work-rooms, two for men, the others for women: also a day-room or kitchen, and fire-places to each room. Above stairs are eight sleeping-rooms, four of each for men and women, with straw-in-sacking to sleep on, which is furnished by the Keeper; and two dark rooms, set apart for the solitary confinement of two prisoners in each. No infirmary, or other room appropriated to the sick.

The employment here consists in beating hemp, dressing flax, and spinning, and is furnished by the Keeper, who receives one half of the prisoners' earnings.

No Rules and Orders. Neither the Act for Preservation of Health, nor the Clauses against Spirituous Liquors hung up. The Prison clean. I am, my dear Sir,

Yours truly, JAMES NEILD.

To Dr. Lettsom, London.

Mr. URBAN, *Hoxney-Stoke, Sept.* 28.

AMONG the many excellent institutions established within these few years in our Metropolis, as well for

for the promotion of antient Literature, as for the improvement of the Arts and Sciences; it is, I think, Sir, rather surprising, that no plan has ever yet been adopted *for facilitating to Authors the publication of their respective works*, by advancing to them, either by loan or otherwise, such sums of money as may be found requisite for defraying the expences of printing, &c. If a *permanent Fund* for this purpose were once established, and its application entrusted to proper persons, I can already foresee in my own mind a great variety of good effects which it might naturally be expected would spring from it, not only to the Authors themselves, but (what is of infinitely higher consequence) to the *publick at large*. Many a literary character in humble life, whose talents are now, alas! buried in obscurity, and to whom is unhappily denied the *power* of benefiting either himself or the world by the productions of his pen, by reason of the *heavy costs* which must unavoidably attend their publication, and the hazard of those *costs* being ever reimbursed to him—many such a character would then, as may easily be supposed, be induced to apply himself with redoubled diligence and attention to the concerns of his library, by the favourable tender of *encouragement* which would thus be held out to him in the prosecution of his studies; by seeing before him the cheering prospect of, at least, *some remuneration* in return for his labours—when the *means* of introducing himself to public notice, and by consequence (in many cases perhaps) the means of making an ample provision for a numerous family of children, by the laudable and honourable exertion of his own genius only, in the way of *Authorship*, should be freed from every difficulty, by the *certain* and *positive assurance* which such an Institution would afford to him; that if, after due examination into their merits, his compositions should be deemed *worthy of publication*, the *charges* of such publication would, either wholly or in part, be defrayed without any, or but little, inconvenience to his private finances; and, consequently, every pecuniary risk on his own side be thus completely done away*. And if, Sir, so valuable an advantage would probably accrue to Authors themselves from the adoption of such a measure as the one proposed, it surely requires no great stretch of imagination to conceive what extensive and lasting benefits would be likely to arise from it to the *community* at large! By *facilitating the means of publication of books* in the manner suggested, the cause of Literature, in all its various and important branches, would be both rapidly and considerably advanced. New Authors would start up from every quarter, in every succeeding year; and we might soon be able to anticipate, in the rising generation also, the Newtons, the Lockes, the Boyles,

* By a reference to the account of the application of the subscriptions towards the designs of that most excellent and benevolent Institution, the "Literary Fund Society," *one very principal cause* of embarassment to literary men (amongst several others, which gave rise to the different deplorable instances of distress which are therein recorded) will be found to originate with the *very heavy expences* which have been unavoidably incurred by the *publication of their writings*. To take away, therefore, the *possibility* of the Learned being involved in such insuperable difficulties and perplexities for the time to come, by a recurrence of similar circumstances, the *cause* itself must, of course, first of all be completely set aside; the humble endeavour to effect which is the sole object of this present address. If, indeed, *the funds* of the Society above mentioned were augmented by *a more general subscription* than has hitherto been collected, there would then, perhaps, be no necessity for raising any *separate* contribution for this purpose. The *means* of that Society being thus enlarged, it cannot be doubted that all its members would, in such case, most cheerfully consent at once to the dedication of some portion (and some *considerable* portion too) of their wealthy store to the laudable design of assisting, under certain specific conditions, both Authors and Editors of any credit in the payment of the expences of their respective publications; thereby *timely preventing* the horrid and frightful approach of that distress which would otherwise in a variety of instances be almost sure to come upon them, from the circumstance of their *having no other resource than the scanty contents of their own pockets at command, to answer the weighty demands of the Stationer and Printer for paper and letter-press.*

and

and the Bacons of the future age! New improvements and new discoveries would be daily made in the Arts and Sciences, and new articles of general information would soon be elicited from sources hitherto unheard-of, or, at least (through want of proper encouragement) never before regarded or attended to as worthy of public notice. In a word, by the aid proposed to be extended to the Student of every description through the medium of a public Fund, an ardent and universal zeal would, I apprehend, be at once created in the mind of the whole country; and it would be every man's ambition—at least, it would be the ambition of every well-educated man, to stand foremost in the cause of Letters, and generously and eagerly to engage in the glorious contest (the only earthly contest, indeed, worth engaging in)—*who* should exert his abilities with the best effect for the *general good*—for the promotion and advancement of the permanent welfare and prosperity of his native land.

Such, Mr. Urban, in my humble opinion, would, at no great distance of time, be found to be the happy result of the Establishment, which I most heartily wish, as a sincere friend to Literature, to see formed in the British Metropolis; as being most likely, according to the conception of my own mind, to prove the fruitful source of a vast abundance of utility to us all. If, therefore, Sir, you will do me the honour of sparing a column or two for the insertion of this Letter, perhaps some of your numerous and very respectable Correspondents in the literary world may be induced to bestow a little serious attention upon the subject, and favour the publick, in some future number of the Gentleman's Magazine, with a string of *Proposals* for giving immediate effect to the hint now submitted to their judgment and consideration, by the institution of a general *Subscription Fund*, to be exclusively appropriated to the purpose already mentioned and recommended to be set on foot. In the earnest expectation of which, I remain, Mr. Urban, with the highest esteem, your constant reader and admirer,

T. A. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 10.

AT this time, when an opportunity is given for the Managers of Covent-garden Theatre to produce new scenery, dresses, and decorations, in their future exhibitions, no one department ought to have greater claim on their attention, than that of getting-up the historic and other dramas of our immortal Bard, in a grand, appropriate, architectural, and costumic manner. Even the pretended bug-bear "PREJUDICE*" (that is, the minds of the publick long familiarized to a fantastic sort of design in scenery and dresses) should be withdrawn on this occasion. The want of antiquarian knowledge, both in the stage-painter and dress-maker, is but too manifest in whatever they bring forward as things relative to past times. It is possible, indeed, the Artist may have heard that centuries back the mode of building differed *somewhat* from that in use at the present day; while the Tailor's researches in his line never stretch beyond the experience of Bartholomew Fair, the Masquerade warehouse, or his own shop-board. I speak thus positively, as I have not yet witnessed on the stage any regular reference to our former mansion adornments, or a faithful shew of that elegance and splendour of raiment which our ancestors displayed at all periods.

To prove the necessity of a reform in these matters, I shall bring forward a few *errors* which have arisen in the Shakspearian School within these half-dozen years: they cannot totally be forgotten by Readers, who will make their own comments on the occasion, as I revive them to recollection.

Macbeth. Action about the period of Edward the Confessor.—Scenes. The architecture of every style but that of the time, which was Saxon, and of which species we have about us still innumerable specimens.—Dresses. Wholly fancy; and the very silly use made of the plaid manufacture to bedeck the several characters,

* A reason given to the Author of this paper by a celebrated Tragedian, and supposed classical "bringer-out" of Shakspeare's plays, why so little care is taken to render them due honour in this respect.

racters, betrays in managers a want of research into antient documents; as I cannot, after the most diligent enquiry, find that the plaid, or parti-coloured woollen manufacture, was in wear previous to the beginning of the troubles in Scotland in the year 1715; in consequence of which, I will start an opinion, and not without some foundation (as I have listened to many a curious tale in my hour). At the above date, when an armed force hostile to the Government appeared in the North, it was necessary for them to assume some kind of uniform distinct from that of those they had to contend with; and as they wished to grasp three countries, for England they therefore bore the red stripe, for Scotland the blue, and for Ireland the green: thus, conjunctively and in heraldic wise, they composed the favourite tri-coloured blazonry, which ever since the Scotch Military have worn (properly or improperly it is not for me to say). Moreover, it was a common thing, at the time hinted, for people in London to distinguish themselves and their country by wearing a favour of one of the above three tinctures.—Decorations: Truncheons (a modern warlike symbol), and swords for the fighters, and *birch-brooms* and *high-crowned hats* for the witches; a modern dessert given by Macbeth, by way of banquet, at which he and his lady are present, but so placed aloft that they cannot assist thereat, &c. &c.

Henry IV. First Part. Scenes: Not one in the architecture of the 15th century; and the Inn for Falstaff and company, a modern common road-side public-house, with the inviting information of "*An Ordinary on Sundays at Two o'Clock.*" Dresses entirely fancy. Decorations, none.

Winter's Tale. Action supposed in the periods of Paganism. Scenes, &c. Some in the Roman style, and some in that of our Tudor Pointed method. A Roman Procession, and a Westminster-hall Court of Justice. Dresses, partly Roman, and partly in the Vandyke fashion. Decorations: Roman altars, with cathedral eagle reading-desks, and a St. Paul's churchyard toy-shop *rocking-horse*, &c. &c.

Henry VIII. Scenes: No attempt at the *melange* mode of Architecture prevailing in his reign; most of the buildings fancy, and the rest a bastard sort of imitation of our Pointed styles, without any discrimination in point of arrangement, so as to mark the different exteriors and interiors occasionally brought forward. Dresses: Henry's dress the only good study, but incomplete. Wolsey's robes, a copy from a modern Italian Cardinal. The rest of the dresses, either masquerade, or from the left-off household liveries of his present Majesty. Decorations: Handel's organ, to which is sung his air in Theodora, "Angels ever bright and fair." A confectioner's display of Roman temples and Chinese pagodas. Covent-garden volunteer funeral drums and fifes, with kettle-drums and trumpets from Knightsbridge, and an Old Hummums' Cook with a Clare-market cleaver for an executioner, &c. &c.

Richard III. Scenes: wholly modern composition, and no idea manifested in a reference to Crosby-hall, Bishopsgate-street, once the residence of the Usurper. A flower-garden, with an unbounded distance, for the interior of the Tower of London, is also presented. Dresses: the only one studied is that for Richard, but partakes much of the masquerade cut, as do the rest of the wardrobe. In this play, where so much is talked about armour, nothing of the kind is visible, excepting on Richmond, marking that of a common foot-soldier, not the knight accomplished in complete armour. Decorations: *truncheons*, swords, sofa, a Newgate-market undertaker's paraphernalia, Covent-garden drums, and an octavo Russia-bound volume (probably a copy of this very play) instead of an illuminated MS Psalter, &c. &c. *

As these statements cannot be contradicted or controverted upon any just grounds, I repeat the time is now at hand, in spite of "PREJUDICE," for Managers to consult our Antiquities, Antiquaries, and all kinds of publications coming under their auspices. Let them employ Artists with real inclinations to study from antient documents for the scenic imitations. Let them bind the Tailor under heavy penalties to follow the same path; and let them send

* Other of Shakspeare's works thus burlesqued could be brought forward, but these few are judged sufficient for the present purpose.

the

the Decorator, or Property-man, to the museums about the kingdom for every necessary information. Thus inclining, let Managers begin their new race for fame; and then Shakspeare's honours will bloom in all their real glory, a glory which History warrants, and Common Sense demands. J. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Oct.* 10.

THERE is no subject upon which I reflect with more frequency or solicitude, than the present situation of our Established Church. Vigorous the exertions, and rapid the strides, the Calvinistic Methodists are making to render their wild and visionary notions most popular and prevalent throughout the kingdom. The Papists also are by no means, uninterested or unconcerned Spectators of the passing scene. Assiduous the endeavours, and subtle the means they are employing, to spread their dangerous and erroneous doctrines; and, I am afraid, with considerable success among the lower orders of the community.

Many of the inhabitants of Kennington, and various other places, are become proselytes to their opinions; and defend them with zeal and arguments sufficiently plausible to confound and perplex, if not gain over the illiterate and uninformd.

In the mean time, the friends of our Ecclesiastical Establishment seem totally indifferent to what happens; fearless of danger, and inattentive to consequences. The Government, and our dignified Clergy, want to be roused on the subject. We owe the prodigious increase of Non-conformists to our own indolence and supineness. We do not accommodate ourselves to the existing moment, but suffer things to continue in the state in which we find them. To the most careless observer, the wonderful augmentation of the suburbs of the Metropolis must be apparent. Many parishes in the outskirts of town, such as Mary-le-bone, Pancras, St. James's, Clerkenwell, Islington, &c. contain more thousands of inhabitants than they formerly did hundreds; nay, some of them than they did tens; yet the same solitary church, which was erected for a population inhabiting a few streets or detached houses, still remains the only place of regular worship; or if Chapels of Ease are built, they are all private property; speculations to obtain a good interest for money; and no way calculated for persons who cannot pay handsomely for religious instruction.

St. George's Bloomsbury, and St. George the Martyr, have applications for pews from persons of three years standing in their parishes, whose wishes cannot be complied with for want of room. St. James's, Clerkenwell, since the decision in favour of Mr. Foster, who is what is called a Gospel Preacher, and the Chapel in Pentonville served by one of his adherents, do not afford one seat for any of the more moderate and rational parishioners not infected with the Methodistical mania.

In short, Kennington, Lambeth, St. Luke's, Old-street, and all the churches in the vicinity of the Metropolis, are totally inadequate to the accommodation of the populous districts for whose use they are intended. It is true, in the City, the churches are numerous, and present you with little else but bare walls and deserted benches; but that consideration by no means invalidates the assertion, that there is a necessity for a greater number of regular places of worship, to which persons of all ranks may have indiscriminate access, at the West, East, North, and South ends of the town.

Where Gospel Preachers, as they are denominated, mount the pulpits, no doubt numerous congregations are drawn together; but they do not consist of inhabitants of the neighbourhood, but of Dissenters from our Liturgy collected from all parts of London and its environs. Mary-le-bone parish contains, at the lowest computation, 60,000 souls; but its church and chapels afford accommodation for no more than 300 at the utmost, of such persons as cannot afford to give a liberal compensation for hearing the word of God, and assembling together for the purpose of religious worship. Pancras, and several other parishes, are in a similar predicament according to their different sizes. Now, Mr. Urban, I would ask you, I would ask our spiritual and temporal Governors, what are the lower ranks of society to do? Are they to lose all sense of Religion,

or

or are they to become Papists, Methodists, Anabaptists, &c.? *Minima de malis.* Better they should belong to any sect of Christians, than to have all pious sentiments fade away from their minds. A. Z.

Mr. Urban, *Sept.* 28.

EVERY Friend of our Church Establishment must rejoice to learn that is Majesty has commanded an Enquiry to be made into the amount of all Livings under £150. *per annum*, in order, it is presumed, that they may be augmented in proportion to their present yearly value, and other circumstances. The small value of many Livings has, indeed, long been a subject of general complaint. Among the Livings in the gift of the Crown, there are, I believe, several under even £50 *per annum*; and, consequently, which have a very reasonable claim to a very considerable augmentation.—The case of *Graduates* of respectable characters and small incomes is, it should seem, worthy of particular consideration, as their education has been, in general, attended with much expence; but some few Clergymen are I am sorry to say, more inclined, and better qualified, to pursue hares, &c. than the studies of their profession, and certainly deserve no farther encouragement. J. C.

Mr. Urban, *Oct.* 3.

I SHOULD be extremely obliged to any of your Hertfordshire Correspondents, if they would favour me with the epitaphs of *Sir H. Blount* and *Sir T. P. Blount*, or any others of the *Blount family*, who lie buried in the church of Ridge in that county. Also to any of your Essex Correspondents for the epitaphs of *A. Wilson* and *W. Derham*, the former of whom is buried in the church of Felsted, the latter in that of Upminster, in that county.

Yours, &c. T. C. O.

Mr. Urban, *Spital-square, Oct.* 12.

IT cannot but afford a subject of the deepest regret to every mind susceptible of the emotions of humanity, that thousands of our fellow-creatures are prematurely consigned to the grave, through the want of that speedy assistance which the calamities incident to our feeble frame so imperiously demand.

Such reflections as these occurred to my mind, when I lately read an account of the death of the eminently-learned Professor Porson. His body was for a considerable time exposed to the cold, and no medical aid employed. Had the plans which I recommended twenty years ago* been adopted, namely, the establishment of Receiving-houses, where an apparatus, and every thing suitable to support the philanthropic efforts of the Faculty, would have been readily furnished, the triumphs of Death might, in a variety of instances, have been abridged, and many a valuable member of society restored to his afflicted relatives.

In my opinion, as accidents of the most melancholy nature so frequently occur, the Legislature is called upon, by every argument that the most disinterested humanity can suggest, to comply with the wishes of the publick, either in soothing the miseries of life by condolence, or succouring them by substantial services.

The preservation of the lives of their fellow-creatures is an object peculiarly worthy the attention of a British Parliament. They cannot employ the public money to a better purpose. I have laboured near forty years in forwarding and facilitating a plan for the restoration of the apparently dead; I have lived to see it fixed upon a permanent basis, notwithstanding the almost insuperable difficulties and prejudices with which it had to contend. And I cannot but indulge the pleasing hope, that the Legislature, which has so frequently diffused its benevolence for the comfort of an inferior animal, will not be inattentive to the distresses of those rational beings, who, from the commencement of existence, are exposed to an infinite variety of diseases.

Impartial Posterity will honour the memory of those illustrious Senators who atchieved a work so perfective of our nature, so wonderfully adapted to snatch every rank of life from the jaws of Death. William Hawes.

* At that period, we well recollect, this worthy Philanthropist published an Address on premature Death and premature Interment; and for twice that space of time, by his Lectures on Suspended Animation, and his peculiar habits of practice, has laboured effectually in the cause of Life, and of the Humane Society. Edit.

131. *Memoirs of Colonel* Hutchinson. *(Concluded from p. 819.)*

AS it is not in our power to follow the narrative through all its most interesting circumstances, we shall endeavour to fix the Reader's attention on those which appear to us most deserving of notice. Mrs. Hutchinson possessed a strong natural genius, and her parents endeavoured to cultivate it to the utmost of their ability. She read well at four years of age; and was constant in her attendance at church, till at length she acquired the faculty of repeating the heads of the sermons she had heard, with accuracy and facility. At seven, she had eight different instructors, in languages, musick, dancing, writing, and needle-work; all of which she acknowledges she neglected for reading. Such was her passion for this pursuit, that the hours for relaxation were given up; and, though her books were taken from her, she found means to procure others. We think the ensuing extract on this subject will cause a smile at the expence of our young votary of literature:

"My father would have me learne Latine; and I was so apt that I outstript my brothers, who were at schoole, allthough my father's chaplaine, that was my tutor, *was a pitifull dull fellow*. My brothers, who had a greate deale of witt, had some emulation at the progresse I made in my learning, which very well pleased my father, though my mother would have been contented I had not so wholly addicted myselfe to that as to neglect my other qualities: as for musick and dancing, I profited very little in them, and would never practise my lute or harpsicords but when my masters were with me; and for my needle, I absolutely hated it; play among other children I despised; and when I was forced to entertaine such as came to visitt me, I tired them with more grave instructions than their mothers, and pluckt all their babies to pieces, and kept the children in such awe that they were glad when I entertained myselfe with older company."

This turn of mind proved more acceptable to the sedate visitors of her parents, who "tooke" her "memory and instruction for witt." Miss Apsley's conduct, though apparently under the controul of superior reason, was, in other respects, a series of contradictions, as she employed herself in retailing the serious impressions she had received from her studies in Divinity to the thoughtless maids of the family on Sundays, and regularly performed her "due taskes of reading and praying." But, after this sacrifice to duty, she gave the reins to pleasure, and entered with avidity into "conversation which was not scandalously wicked," learned and heard witty songs and amorous sonnets, and even became the confidant of the female servants in "all the loves that were managed among" them. Here the narrative of her life ends abruptly, by the tearing-away of several leaves, which the Editor supposes to have been her own act. We are sorry that part of it which relates to her juvenile levity had not been suppressed; the candid and liberal Reader will view the confession of her childish follies as the artless tale of an innocent girl; and as such it appears to us: but it may be otherwise with those prudish persons who see every act of youth through the microscope of censure, pronouncing the inconsistencies of early life equally culpable with those of matured age, especially as it terminates in a way that conveys ideas injurious to her reputation; which we are decidedly convinced are undeserved.

A specimen of Mrs. Hutchinson's writing faces p. 18, copied from her Theological Remarks; the neatness of the characters contradicts her assertion that she neglected this part of her education, and leads us to attribute her saying so to her modesty.

The Memoirs are addressed to her children, in a pious and affecting panegyrick on the deceased subject of them. She then describes his person with the enthusiasm of a faithful wife; and expatiates on his virtues with all the fervour of grateful remembrance. It would be folly to criticise the ardency of this part of the work, or to enter into an examination whether all her assertions were founded on fact. There is indeed something so amiable in the praises of affectionate relatives (who are generally blind to each other's failings), that it would be little better than downright captiousness to point out where the world must dissent from them. Had the Colonel been every thing his fond consort pictured him to his offspring, his enemies were

worse than fiends; but we that live long enough after his time to view things impartially may suppose that he was composed of common flesh and blood, and acted much in the same manner other well-disposed men would under the same circumstances; though the Lady says,

"To number his vertues is to give the epitome of his life, which was nothing else but a progresse from one degree of vertue to another; till, in a short time, he arrived to that height which many longer lives could never reach: and, had I but the power of rightly disposing and relating them, his single example would be more instructive than all the rules of the best morallists."

The Genealogical Table facing p. 19 traces the family of Hutchinson from the 10th of Edward I. 1282; and from Barnard Hutchinson, of Cowlam, co. Ebor. down to Julius the editor. Colonel John H. was the eldest surviving son of Sir Thomas H. and Lady Margaret his first wife, one of the daughters of Sir John Biron, of Newstead. But our business is less with the early particulars of his life than with those eventful acts which distinguished his manhood; and to those we beg leave to confine ourselves, except in one instance, and that is, the opinions of Predestination entertained by the subject of these Memoirs. Nor should we notice them but to do justice to the Editor, who introduces the following note, founded on these words of the text:

"The gentleman that assisted him he converted to a right beliefe in that great poynt of Predestination, he having bene before of the Arminian judgment, till, upon the serious examination of both principles, and comparing them with the Scriptures, Mr. Hutchinson convinced him of the truth, and grew so well instructed in this principle, that he was able to maintaine it against any man."

Sensible of the dangers of this doctrine, Mrs. H. endeavoured to shew that her husband's reception into the number of the Elect did not render him careless of his moral duties; hence the following note:

"Mrs. H. in exculpating her husband, goes no part of the way towards shewing that the natural tendency of this principle differs from that which is objected against it; but merely that he resisted this bias from another consideration. This is certainly not a suitable place to discuss such a subject; and it is therefore dismissed with this remark,—that the partisans of the two opposite, or supposed opposite, principles of Predestination and Free-will, while they endeavour to implicate each other in absurdity and irreligion, agree in practice, and, guiding their actions by the best discretion they are masters of, end with referring the event to Providence, and praying to God for a blessing on their endeavours:—much more rational in so doing than farther exposing the weakness of human understanding by disquisitions far too refined for its reach. The conduct of modern times is in this respect more commendable than the past."

The candour of the conclusion of the above note affords a striking contrast to the religious dissentions of the time alluded to; which will be proved by another quotation. Mrs. H. speaks thus of her opponents:

"To keep the people in their deplorable security, till vengeance overtooke them, they were entertained with masks, stage-playes, and sorts of rude sports. Then began murther, incest, adultery, drunkennesse, swearing, fornication, and all sort of ribaldry, to be no concealed but countenanced vices, because they held such conformity with the Court example. Next to this, a greate cause of these abominations was the mixt marriages of Papist and Protestant families; which, no question, was a design of the Popish party to compasse and procure; and so successful, that I have observed that there was not one house of ten, where such a marriage was made, but the better party was corrupted; the children's soules were sacrificed to devills; the worship of God was laid aside in that family, for feare of distasting the idolator; the kindred, tenants, and neighbours, either quite turned from it, or cooled in their zeale for religion."

The Court mentioned above was that of James I. Of Charles I. Mrs. H. says, "he was temperate, chaste, and serious." The remainder of his character appears to have been drawn with a great degree of candour, as all the better parts are brought into view at the same time that his faults and errors are exposed. Of Laud she speaks as "a fellowe of meane extraction and arrogant pride;" and attributes the destruction of Charles to the insinuations of Henrietta-Maria, who endeavoured to convince him he ought to be as absolute in England as her father was in France; "and it hath bene observed," adds Mrs. H. "that a French queene never brought any happinesse to England." Enough has already been extracted on this head

head to explain why Col. Hutchinson adopted what was called the Puritanical party; the asperity of the wife also explains that he entered it not as an indifferent but as a determined partisan: and this will no longer be wondered at, after the knowledge that "at that time Mr. Henry Ireton was in the country, and being a kinsman of Mr. Hutchinson's, and one that had received so much advantage to himself and his family in the country by Sir Thomas Hutchinson's countenance and protection, that he seemed a kind of dependent upon him."

"Mr. Ireton, being very active in promoting the Parliament, and the Godly interest in the country, found greate opposition by some projectors and others of corrupt intercst, that were in commission of the peace; whereupon making complaint at the Parliament, he procured some of them to be put out of the commission, and others better affected to be put in their roomes; of which Mr. Hutchinson was one."

This first step towards resistance was followed by Mr. H's demanding that a painting on glass, placed over the altar of a neighbouring church, representing the Crucifixion, should be broken, which the parish-priest complied with, much against his will; and a refusal to give up to Lord Newark, the lord lieutenant of the county, a quantity of gun-powder for the King's service. To this succeeded another less successful attempt to prevent the loss of powder in the town of Nottingham; when Mr. H. received the opprobrious term of *Roundhead* from a soldier; which induces Mrs. H. to explain the manner of its origin.

"When Puritanisme grew into a faction, the zealotts distinguisht themselves, both men and women, by severall affectations of habitt, lookes, and words; which, had it bene a reall declension of vanity, and embracing of sobriety in all those things, had bene most commendable in them; but their quick forsaking of those things, when they were where they would be, shewed that they neither ever took them up for conscience, or were corrupted by their prosperity to take up those vaine things they durst not practise under persecution. Among other affected habitts, few of the Puritanes, what degree soever they were of, wore their haire long enough to cover their eares; and the ministers and many others cut it close round their heads, with so many little peakes as was something ridiculous to behold; whereupon Cleaveland, in his Hue and Crie after them, begins,

'With hayre in characters and luggs in text,' &c.

From this custome of wearing their haires, that name of Round-head became the scornfull terme given to the whole Parliament party; whose army indeed marcht out so, but as if they had bene sent out only till their haire was growne. Two or three yeares after, any stranger that had seene them would have inquired the reason of that name."

From the time he entered into the views of the Parliament to the day of his death Mr. Hutchinson never enjoyed one quiet day; alarms and escapes without end attended his footsteps. Nor does it appear that he was clear of persecution even from members of his own party; one of whom, Sir John Gell, is particularly mentioned by Mrs. H. in terms vehemently reproachful; but not more so than those in which she describes others not sufficiently zealous in the cause they had adopted.

Speaking of Chadwick, she says,

"Never was a truer Judas since Iscariott's time than he, for he would kisse the man he had in his heart to kill. He naturally delighted in mischiefe and treachery; and was so exquisite a villaine, that he destroyed those designes he might have thriven by, with overlaying them with fresh knaveries."

Mrs. Hutchinson has committed one general oversight, which is the omission of dates; we can therefore only say that her husband and his brother were persuaded to become lieutenant-colonel and major to Col. Pierrepoint's regiment of foot. The former "had a full companie of very honest godly men, who came, for love of him and the cause, out of the country." Yet six weeks elapsed ere the new Colonel could be prevailed upon to put on a sword.

A singular anecdote is related at p. 127, respecting the Earl of Kingston; which, if exactly correct, deserves particular attention; not that we mean to express a doubt of the veracity of the fair Authoress, but of the fatalism or judgment inflicted. The Earl had distinguished himself as a neutral; and, as a neutral ever is, became an object of suspicion to both parties. The gentry of Nottingham had frequently urged his son to endeavour

deavour to prevail on his father to declare decidedly for the Parliament; which he declined, asserting that he was confident the Earl was well affected to them. Of this "he continually assured them; till the Colonel's cold behaviour, and some other passages, made them at length, those at least who were firme to the cause, jealous both of the father and the sonne. Hereupon, when the danger grew more imminent, and my Lord lay out a brave prey to the enemie, they sent Captaine Lomax, one of the committee, to understand his affections from himselfe, and to presse him to declare for the Parliament in that so needfull season. My Lord professing himselfe to him rather desirous of peace, and fully resolved not to act on either side, made a serious imprecation on himselfe in these words: 'When,' said he, 'I take armes with the King against the Parliament, or with the Parliament against the King, let a cannon-bullett devide me betweene them;' which God was pleased to bring to passe a few months after: for he, going into Gainsborough, and there taking up armes for the King, was surprized by my Lord Willoughby, and, after a handsome defence of himself, yielded, and was put prisoner into a pinnace, and sent downe the river to Hull, when my Lord Newcastle's armie marching alfong the shore, shot at the pinnace; and, being in danger, the Earl of Kingston went up upon the decks to shew himselfe, and to prevaile with them to forbeare shooting; but as soon as he appeared a cannon-bullett flew from the King's armie and devided him in the middle, being then in the Parliament's pinnace, who perished according to his own unhappie imprecation."

Some instances of a personal nature occur in this work, which serve to develope the principles of action by which the leaders of the Revolution were governed; and to those we would recommend the Reader to pay particular attention. It is not necessary, we presume, to assert that the character of an individual, in the common concerns of life, may be taken as a guide in judging of his public conduct. Mrs. Hutchinson, either through a laudable anxiety to paint her husband in the most amiable point of view, or founding her account of him upon his real disposition, endeavours to prove, in each of his transactions, that he acted, to the best of his ability, in support of justice, humanity, courage, and honour. She mentions, in p. 131, in terms of strong displeasure, that the troops under the command of Sir John Gell and "young Hotham," who to the amount of 6000 were stationed at Nottingham, were more injurious to the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood than the Royal forces; "for Hotham's and Gell's men not only lay upon free quarter, as all the rest did, but made such havock and plunder, of friend and foe, that 'twas a sad thing for any one that had a generous heart to behold it. When the Committee offered Hotham to assigne him quarters for his men, because they were better acquainted with the country, he would tell them he was no stranger in any English ground. He had a greate deale of wicked witt, and would make sport with the miseries of the poore country; and, having treason in his heart, licensed his soldiers, which were the scumme of mankind, to all villanies in the country that might make their partie odious." Colonel Hutchinson is said by his Lady to have felt the utmost displeasure at the impolitic and brutal conduct of this person and his men; and an opportunity soon occurring, by the absolute robbery of some inoffensive people, for remonstrance, a warm altercation took place between Hotham and him, which ended in the former declaring that "he fought for liberty, and expected it in all things;" and that the latter might, "if he found himselfe grieved, complaine to the Parliament." The example of Hutchinson in this business influenced Cromwell, who was then a colonel, and present at the dispute, to take part against Hotham. "So they," adds the Lady, "at that time, being equally zealous for the public service, advised together to seek a remedie, and dispatcht away a post to London, who had no greater joy in the world then such employments as tended to the displacing of greate persons, whether they deserved it or not. Him they sent away immediately from the place, to informe the Parliament of Hotham's carriages, and the strong presumptions they

they had of his treachery, and the ill management of their forces. This they two did, without the privity of any of the other gentlemen or commanders, some of which were little lesse suspected themselves; and others, as my Lord Grey, through credulous good-nature, too greate a favourer of Hotham. The messenger was very diligent in his charge, and returned as soone as it was possible, with a commitment of Hotham, who accordingly was then made prisoner in Nottingham castle; and Sir John Meldrum was sent downe to be commander in chiefe of all those united forces. When they marched away, a troope of my Lord Grey's having the charge of guarding Hotham towards London, suffered him to escape, and thereby putt the towne of Hull into a greate hazard; but that the father and sonne were there unexpectedly surprized, sent up prisoners to London, and, after some time, executed. Those who know the opinion Cromwell after had of Mr. Hutchinson believed he registred this businesse in his mind as long as he lived, and made it his care to prevent him from being in any power or capacity to pursue him to the same punishment when he deserved it; but from that time, growing into more intimate acquaintance with him, he allwayes used to profess the most hearty affections to him, and the greatest delight in his plainnesse and open-heartednesse that was imaginable."

The following page is faced by a view of Nottingham castle in its present state, which is accompanied by a plan of the same place, taken in 1617, and an autograph of Colonel Hutchinson's signature. His Lady gives an accurate description of the castle as it was when Col. H. assumed the command there; and this we recommend to the notice of our Topographical Readers as an interesting part of the work. The town was summoned more than once, and the refusal to surrender was peremptory; indeed, the Colonel appears to have acted with that degree of firmness which we hope ever will distinguish a British officer in the hour of danger; and we beg leave to quote the speech of the Colonel to his men at the commencement of the siege, as a fair example to future officers under similar circumstances:

"Calling together his souldiers, he once againe represented to them their condition, and told them, that, being religious and honest men, he could be assured no extremity would make them faile in what they found themselves strong enough to undertake; and therefore he should not feare to lett them freely understand their danger, which yett they had power to shunne; and therefore, whatever miserie might be the issue of their undertaking, they could not justly impute it to him, it being their owne election; for, after this summons, they must expect the enemie, and to be reduced to the utmost extremity by them that thought could reach. It must not moove them to see their houses flaming, and, if need were, themselves firing them, for the publique advantage; to see the peaces of their families cruelly abused, and consumed before them; they must resolve upon hard duties, fierce assaults, poore and sparing diet, perhaps famine, and want of all comfortable accommodations. Nor was there very apparent hope of relicfe at last, but more than common hazard of losing their lives, either in defence of their fort or with the place; which, for want of good fortifications, and through disadvantage of a neighbouring mount and building, was not, in humane probability, tenable against such an armie as threatned it; all which, for his owne part, he was resolved on; and if any of them found his courage failing, he only desired they would provide for their safety in time elsewhere, and not prejudice him and the publick interest so highly as they would doe to take upon them the defence of the castle, except they could be content to lay downe their lives and all their interests in it."

It is not our intention to follow these Memoirs further, as we have extended our remarks and extracts to a considerable length already; and shall therefore merely mention the catastrophe of the Colonel, who, towards the close of his life, became less connected with the active operations of the times than he had been. At this period he indulged in a strong propensity he entertained for the fine arts, and expended above two thousand pounds in the purchase of the best paintings belonging to the King and Nobility, which were exposed for sale by the successful party, who were now, in common with the rest of the nation, the abject slaves of Cromwell. This Usurper, aware of his dangerous situation, and hated by all persons, was surrounded by spies, and deserted by those who had fought with him. Amongst the number was Colonel H. who

who never forgave the dissolution of Parliament; after which event he retired into the country, where it is probable he indulged in the severe remarks made by Mrs. H.; but not safely (though he betrayed Lambert's conspiracy to Cromwell); as she says, "there was such a devillish practice of trepanning growne in fashion, that it was not safe to speake to any man in those treacherous dayes." The interview between Cromwell and the Colonel, after the latter had told Fleetwood the life of the former was in danger, is highly curious and interesting; and the art of the crafty Tyrant is well painted. It failed, however, of its effect, as Hutchinson would not bend to his future purposes, and retired into the country, where he was to have been arrested by Cromwell's order, had not death prevented this act of violence towards an old coadjutor. This occurrence, apparently favourable to the Colonel, seems to have been of little service to him, as his house was beset with traitors and traitoresses, his own domesticks, and a lawless band of soldiers, who scoured the country under various pretences, but with one true object alone—plunder. Thus situated, and compelled to retire to places of concealment within his own mansion, Mrs. Hutchinson observes, that he remained true to the Republican principles he had espoused, and rejected the overtures of every party. After the Restoration, and an investigation who were immediately concerned in the execution of the King, the Parliament expelled the Colonel from the House, and declared him incapable of holding any office in the State in future. But his refusal to enter into the subsequent views of the Government, or to make any kind of concession, ended in his total ruin. Indeed, if his Lady's account of the matter is to be admitted as fact, he was extremely sorry her affection for him prevented his own execution with the other Regicides. In fact, the pious Mrs. H. seems to think that he was indebted throughout his career rather to the immediate interference of the Divinity in his favour, than to the exertions of some excellent friends and the general lenity of Parliament. Not to dwell longer on this part of the Memoirs, we shall dismiss them by saying, that, however partiality may gild her conduct, we discover too much inclination to exalt *one* character and depress every other. The Colonel died in prison—it is said, a victim to perfidy, cunning, infamy, and cruelty.

Making due allowances for the weakness of human nature, and for the asperity arising from misfortune, the Reader of these Memoirs will find much information and many new historical facts interspersed throughout them; and we recommend that they may be perused with the lenity time must inspire even in the breast of the injured. We address this recommendation equally to the Royalist, the Presbyterian, and the Roman Catholick (each of whom receive their share of condemnation), as it is extremely probable the conduct of their ancestors in some measure deserved it.

132. *A Charge, delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of* Middlesex, *at the Visitation in* May *and* June 1808. *By* George-Owen Cambridge, *A.M. F.A.S. Archdeacon of* Middlesex, *and Prebendary of* Ely. Cadell and Davies. 1808. 8vo.

AS this Charge contains so honourable a report of that division of the Diocese over which the jurisdiction of this respectable Archdeacon extends, he could not easily have declined complying with the general wish of the Clergy to see it in print. Of this good effect, however, much may be attributed to the *Primary Charge*, reviewed in our last, p. 802; which was drawn up with a view to call the attention of the Clergy and Churchwardens to the intended objects of his enquiry; the success of which seems to have been fully adequate to the Archdeacon's warmest expectations.

After duly acknowledging the gratifying support and encouragement he had received from the Clergy in general, Mr. Cambridge says,

"I ought also to bear testimony to the ready and cordial co-operation of the Parish Officers; and to state, that in almost every instance, as far as laid in their power, and the circumstances of the case would allow, an evident desire was shewn, not only to pay due attention to, but to anticipate my wishes; which was pleasingly manifested by their having availed themselves of the suggestions offered to them in my First Charge; thereby, in most instances, relieving me from the irksome duty of pointing out cases of neglect and

and disorder, and more frequently calling upon me to express, in terms of merited commendation, my approval of the exertions that had been already made, or were then making, to put the Churches and other Ecclesiastical concerns in a respectable state against the time of my arrival." (pp. 8, 9.)

"After completing the Inspection of the whole of this Archdeaconry, including the City of Westminster, the County of Middlesex, and four Deanries in Hertfordshire and Essex, containing nearly One Hundred and Sixty Parishes, exclusive of the Peculiars, I am now enabled, with increased satisfaction, to confirm what I stated to you at our last meeting, from a more partial and imperfect acquaintance with the subject, that out of the whole number of Parishes, under all the varieties of situation and circumstances which attach to them respectively, I have met with very few Churches in such an advanced state of decay as to occasion a charge upon the Parish for their restoration that can be thought in any degree burthensome; whilst, in numberless instances, this seasonable exercise of my authority has awakened attention, and opened a way to the knowledge of some important particulars and latent defects; which, had they been suffered to remain much longer unattended to, would have proved highly injurious, and even hazardous to the existence of many neglected and decaying Structures." (pp. 11, 12.)

"When we consider the state of the large Parishes in the Western part of the Metropolis, and its immediate vicinity, it is a natural and very probable conclusion to make, that this immense and rapid increase of population must have proved injurious to the interests of the Established Church, whilst it has afforded favourable aid to the views of the Sectaries; although the force of this observation is in some degree weakened by the too frequent instances that occur of their having obtained a footing, and established themselves with unlooked-for success, in places where no such excuse can be offered for their admission, nor for the conduct of those misguided persons who flock to these new and unaccredited teachers in preference to their own National Church and lawful Minister. Still I have no hesitation in pronouncing, from all I have been able to observe myself, or collect from others, that great and important benefits would follow; and that many who now wander away from the fold might be induced to return, if better accommodation could be provided, and more effectual encouragement given, in these very extensive and crowded parishes to the middle and lower classes of the inhabitants to frequent the worship of the Established Church, by the erection of Free Churches, where they are required, or else by allotting to them a larger share of accommodation in the Churches and Chapels already established, by such means as circumstances should point out. It is not only in the larger towns, but in the more retired villages it will be found that nothing produces a more visible influence in obtaining respect for, and attaching the inhabitants to, their own proper place of worship, than a neat, warm, respectable Parish Church, where an appropriate character of sanctity is preserved in the building, the furniture, and the ornaments; especially when these circumstances are accompanied by the sincere and zealous exertions of a pious and attentive Minister. Had my Parochial Visitation therefore been limited in its effects, to the occasion it gave for clearing away the accumulated dust and dirt of more than a century, for removing the disgusting appearance of damp from the walls and pavement, and thus contributing to the wholesomeness and comfort of these sacred buildings, I should feel that I had performed a service to the Cause of Religion that sufficiently repaid me for my time and trouble. But I am willing to indulge the pleasing assurance, that more lasting effects and more important benefits may preserve the remembrance of this Parochial Inspection; that these venerable fabricks have received material and lasting benefit; that, in many instances, the injuries occasioned by the mouldering hand of Time, or the more rapid consequences of neglect or mismanagement, have now been judiciously attended to and effectually remedied.

"Without attempting a particular description of the state of the Churches, it may perhaps be of use that I should briefly enumerate a few of the most prominent causes of premature injury or decay; by a knowledge of which, the recurrence of similar evils may be most easily and certainly avoided. Of these, one of the most serious is the practice which too much prevails, especially in large and populous towns, of burying within the walls of the Church: this is a custom which ought by all means to be checked and discouraged; and, as it is an indulgence which rests entirely with yourselves, you have the remedy in your own hands; but whenever a proper occasion occurs for granting this permission, the utmost caution should be used, not only in the choice of the situation for the vault, that neither the walls of the Church nor the pillars which support the roof may be endangered by the excavation, but also that the vault itself be so securely built and covered over that no unwholesome exhalations may escape, and that no future settlement of the ground may take place.

place. To ignorance, or a want of attention, on the part of the persons employed in these works, some of our finest Churches have been actually thrown down; and it is entirely owing to this cause that we so often see the pavement irregular, which not only gives a mean and unsightly appearance to the interior of the building, but is often dangerous to the elderly and more feeble part of the congregation *.

"Another and not less frequent cause of serious injury to the walls of our Churches is the rash and unskilful attempts of inexperienced workmen in their mode of conducting repairs, or what are very improperly termed *improvements*. This evil is chiefly owing to our present mode of building, and the materials now employed; which are so different to what were used in the original structure of these antient Gothic edifices, where every opening (whether door or window) was formed of one entire frame of masonry, nicely wrought and firmly jointed together; whilst the other parts of the wall were composed of loose rubble-stones, without bond or strength, and often with scarcely any cement to unite them. Every attempt, therefore, that is made by unskilful hands, to alter the form, size, or situation, of the original windows, is almost sure to produce lasting and irreparable mischief. And it is owing to this, more than to any other cause, that we find so many of our Churches and Chancels in a dilapidated state. Let the mischief that has already happened prove a salutary lesson of caution for the future; and let it remind you, when repairs are wanting, or alterations are projected, to give sufficient consideration to the subject; and to commit the conduct of such work to persons of judgment and experience, who should always be attentive to study the original design and principle of strength in the building, and to restore the weakened parts with the same materials, and on a similar plan.

"When want of light is complained of, before new openings are made, it will be adviseable to see that better glass is used in the windows, and that they are kept free from dust and dirt, as few of our Gothic Churches are really deficient in this particular; and it will be both a safer and cheaper expedient to remove the reading-desk or pulpit to a part of the Church where more light can be obtained, than to deface and endanger the walls, as is too frequently done, by an ill-proportioned and unsightly window. The introduction of casements that will open, though apparently a trivial matter, is a regulation of considerable importance, as well to the health and comfort of the congregation as also a means of preservation to the building; it being the readiest and most certain method of producing a free circulation of air, and guarding against the destructive effects of damp. My directions upon this subject have, I trust, been properly observed; and the good effects that must follow, where a due attention is given to let-in air, at all times when the weather is favourable, will, I hope, be a sufficient inducement to you to attend to them. I am sorry, however, to be obliged to remark, that, in the few Village-churches where I found casements already placed, care had not always been taken to derive the proper benefit from the use of them.

"Although it must be admitted that the adding, by every means in our power, to the comfort, the neatness, and the convenience, of our places of public worship is a matter of very important concern, and what ought to keep pace with the general refinement of manners; yet, amidst much that I have found to commend and approve, I ought not to conceal that I have visited some Churches so lamentably deficient, both in cleanliness and comfort, as hardly to bear a comparison with the meanest cottage in the place, though frequented by persons whose wealth and attention to their own comfort in all their domestic habits might, it should seem, have reminded them of the accommodation their families, their servants, and their neighbours, would derive from a trifling expenditure on their Parish-church †."

* "The case of Chelmsford church, which suddenly fell down a few years ago, will be in the recollection of many of my Readers. This tremendous accident was entirely owing to the excavation of the ground near the base of one of the principal pillars. An Act passed in Ireland, in the year 1772, forbidding, under a penalty, to bury within the walls of any church or chancel, or to open any grave or vault within twelve feet distance of the foundation of a church. Should it be thought expedient to adopt a similar regulation in this country, it would not be difficult to provide a remedy for any diminution of income the Incumbent might sustain by the loss of the customary fees. Since the delivery of this Charge, the venerable and judicious Dr. Hurd, Bishop of Worcester, who used frequently to observe, in reference to this subject, that "Churches were erected for the *Living*, and not for the *Dead*," has left a lasting memorial of his sentiments, by giving particular directions in his will that his body should be interred in the *church-yard* at Hartlebury."

† "The most effectual mode of keeping churches well aired is by means of latticed doors, made to hang so as to allow of the church-doors being left open at all times when the atmosphere is favourable. By this means a large and constant current of fresh air is made to pass through the building at the most proper seasons."

We

We should gladly proceed with the Archdeacon's remarks on Churchyards, Glebes, Parsonages, Parish-Clerks, and the planting of Timber; but content ourselves with one interesting article:

"The state of the Parish Registers was a subject of too much consequence to be overlooked. As these are records of high legal authority, which are always open to be resorted to for the determination of questions of great moment to the parties interested, a suitable attention should be paid to them; and they are to be regarded by the Incumbent as an important document, placed under his immediate care, for the accuracy of which he is personally responsible, and from whence he should always be able to furnish a satisfactory and authentic extract. But how can this be done, or how can he answer for the fidelity of this record, unless the entries are correctly and faithfully made with his own hand, and the books preserved in his own custody? Such personal attention is the only sure method effectually to secure them from that disorder and confusion which has sometimes been severely animadverted upon in the Courts of Law, when unsuccessfully resorted to for the establishment of doubtful and litigated claims. Instances of this, I am reluctantly compelled to remark, have recently occurred within this Archdeaconry; and my late examination of the Register Books obliges me, in truth, to acknowledge, that if farther proofs of similar neglect are not brought to light, it will be more owing to good fortune than to the care of some of the Clergy, who appear to leave the performance of this duty to their Parish Clerk. When these Parochial Records are accurately entered, and cautiously preserved from injury or mutilation, it may perhaps be thought by some to be less necessary to adhere strictly to the directions of the 70th Canon; but so important has this authentic source of information been considered, that it was not long since in contemplation to enact a penal law to enforce the salutary provisions of the Canon. I am happy, however, to bear testimony to your general readiness to comply, in this instance as in others, with what you know to be the wish of your Diocesan; and have only to recommend your punctual adherence to the practice of delivering the Duplicates of your Registers, signed always on every leaf by the Minister and Churchwardens, into the hands of the Registrar, on the day of my Visitation, or on that of the Bishop; nor should this ever be postponed to a later period, unless from urgent necessity, on account of the danger of its being overlooked or forgotten; as it would interrupt that regular series which is lodged in the Bishop's Registry, and which may, at a future time, prove of the utmost importance to verify the descent of property, or establish the right of family succession *."

133. *A Sermon on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.* By Edward Pearson, *D. D. Master of* Sidney-Sussex *College*, Cambridge. *Second Edition.* Cambridge. 1808. 12*mo.* Hatchard.

WE have had frequent occasions of noticing, with respect and approbation, the Religious Tracts of this learned and conscientious Divine, as Rector of Rempston; and have now to congratulate him on obtaining the Headship of a College.

This second edition of a good Discourse, reprinted with alterations and additions, is inscribed "to Mrs. Roberts, widow of the late Philip Roberts, Esq. of East-Bergholt, in Suffolk;"—"partly as a testimony of my esteem for the worthiness of your own character, but principally as a mark of the grateful respect which I entertain for the memory of your worthy and, in my estimation, truly *Christian* Husband, the friend and patron of my youth; without whose advice and assistance I should never, in all probability, have entered into the profession which makes it proper for me to employ myself in compositions of this nature."

* "In the course of my Visitation I met with several Registers of a very early date: some few there are as far back as the time when they were first appointed to be kept by an injunction of Lord Cromwell, then Vicar-general, in 1538, 30th of Henry VIII. But it is observable, that in whatever part of that century these early Registers commence, they always appear to be written in the same hand, and signed by the same minister and churchwardens, until the year 1597. This was owing to a constitution passed in 1597, directing Parish Registers to be kept in future on parchment, and that all entries hitherto made on paper should be correctly transcribed on this more durable material. It also directs that every page of the Register so transcribed shall be authenticated by the signature of the then minister and churchwardens. The preservation and perfect state of these early Records sufficiently recommend the propriety and advantage of our adhering to the use of parchment for this purpose, agreeably to this injunction and positive direction of the Canon of 1603."

From 1 Cor. xi. 26, Dr. Pearson very distinctly explains the nature of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; states the advantages of frequently receiving it; and considers some of the usual excuses for not receiving it.

One sentence we select, which was added on an occasional repetition of the Sermon, Sept. 29, 1805, at Aldborough in Suffolk, where two fishermen (Richard Green and Thomas Sylvester) had recently been drowned within sight of the people on shore.

"As I am addressing myself to many sea-faring people, I may, without insisting on the melancholy event which so lately occurred here, and which, I doubt not, struck all of you with awe as well as with pity; I may, I say, very properly remind you, that the nature of your occupation renders it peculiarly incumbent upon you to live in a constant state of preparation to die. He who is afraid to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper may well be afraid to venture himself upon that element, where the next gale may overwhelm him in the deep, and seal his condition for ever. I say not this to deter you from encountering any dangers, to which the duties of your situation in life may call you; but with the view of exciting you to that conduct which the nature of your situation so pressingly demands; of exhorting you so to live as you shall wish you had done when you come to die; of recommending to you an habitual state of preparation for that event, which may happen to you at any time, and which, perhaps, *will* happen when you least expect it."

After obviating one of the principal objections to receiving the Sacrament, arising from a mistaken interpretation of a text of St. Paul, Dr. P. thus finishes his Discourse:

"As I have been recommending a *frequent* attendance at the Lord's table, it may, perhaps, be expected that I should mention the *degree* of frequency which ought to be observed. It will be evident, however, on reflection, that no rule on this point can be given, which would be equally suitable to persons in different worldly situations and different stages of a religious life. I would rather leave this to be determined by every one for himself, according to his opportunities and his feelings; and will only say, that I do not see how any one who is serious in his profession of Christianity can satisfy himself with communicating less frequently than he is required to do by the direction of our Church, which is, that "every parishioner shall communicate at the least *three* times in the year." It is not a single instance of receiving the Lord's Supper in an alarming illness, and at the end, perhaps, of life, that can, by any mechanical force or magic charm, produce the good effects which the reception of this Sacrament was intended to produce. It is with the soul as with the body; its strength must be supported, and its powers renewed, by *continual* supplies of nourishment. Habits of goodness cannot be obtained by a single act of devotion, and that act in a manner forced upon us, but by a frequent and voluntary repetition of them for a long continuance.—Before I conclude this address to you, I will just beg leave to observe, that, as many injudicious treatises on this subject have been published, some of them raising the idea of the Holy Communion too high, and deterring people from receiving it by needless apprehensions of danger, others degrading it too low, and encouraging the receiving of it with too much indifference and carelessness, it would be advisable for all persons, and more especially young ones, who are *beginning* their enquiries into the nature of this ordinance, not to read promiscuously *any* books concerning it, which may accidentally fall in their way, but such only as shall be recommended to them by some judicious friend."

134. *An Essay on Light Reading, as it may be supposed to influence Moral Conduct and Literary Taste. By the Rev.* Edward Mangin, *M. A.* 12mo. 213 *pp.* Carpenter.

THE rage for Novel-reading is become so universal, that the press hourly teems with productions of this kind; and bids fair shortly to exclude from the libraries of our countrywomen every other species of composition. We have long wished that some champion would stand forth to advocate the cause of Morals and Literature, to rouse the attention of those who have the care of youth to a proper sense of their duty, and to warn them of the evils which must necessarily and unavoidably result from the perusal of such abominable trash as modern Novels. This *desideratum* is at length most ably supplied.

The Author of this little tract proposes to consider the influence of light reading on literary taste and moral conduct; and to confine himself principally, but not entirely, to Novels. As there are some works of this kind which greatly excel others, in interest, ability, and the power of doing mischief,

chief, these come first in review. Under this head, Fielding's works claim a priority of rank, and, first, "Tom Jones," a book probably read by almost every male and female in this country who can read at all, displaying considerable wit, talent, and great immorality. Smollett's "Peregrine Pickle" and "Roderick Random" are next noticed. Here we perfectly coincide with the Author, that "the female who has read these works has nothing bad to learn." After making some remarks on Mr. Cumberland's "Henry," Mr. M. very justly and spiritedly reprobates that contemptible and infamous farrago, the "Letters of Werter." These works are criticised individually, and at some length, on account of their great popularity, and, consequently, great power of corrupting the morals of those who read them.

It has been urged, in defence of these works, that the most obscene and licentious characters in them are copies from life, and therefore ought to be known. Were a register of all the transactions of St. Giles's and the purlieus of Covent-garden kept and published, could any father or mother put it into the hands of their children? Yet such a work might be executed with all the fidelity, and adorned with all the humour, of a Cumberland, a Smollett, or a Fielding. As the generality of Novels differ only in the names of their heroes and heroines, their places of residence, and the thickness of the volumes, they may be considered under one review. Here our Author has been happy in selecting *Venshanshon*, a book which contains as much nonsense as can possibly be written in the same number of pages.

Mr. M. is not one of those snarling criticks who condemn every author. He bestows some high and just encomiums on Richardson; and dwells with rapture on Goldsmith. "Clarissa" and "Sir Charles Grandison," we are perfectly certain, are not known to one tenth part of the Novel Readers of the present day; and we fear, with Mr. M. "that something worse than the caprice of falsehood or lapse of time is connected with this circumstance." Some interesting particulars respecting the birth-place of Goldsmith, and the actual scene that gave rise to "The Deserted Village," are mentioned.

Having dismissed the subject of Novels, Mr. M. passes to the Poetical Department of Light Reading. After deservedly lashing Pope and Swift, he bestows some well-merited panegyricks on Goldsmith, Cowper, and the "too-much-neglected Langhorne," whose "Owen of Carron" is one of the most harmonious and pathetic pieces of modern poetry. From these authors Mr. M. selects some of the most distinguished passages.

There are many who defend "Light Reading" on the ground that it is only had recourse to as a relaxation from some more severe employments. It is, however, to be feared that those who read Novels read nothing else. Who that could relish the beauties of Milton, Robertson, Addison, Richardson, or Goldsmith, would consume their time in perusing the abominable trumpery of modern Novels? The mass of Readers of this description are undoubtedly females. This is the more to be lamented, as, in the middle class of life, the strength and ornament of society, while fathers are engaged in the active pursuits of trades or professions,

> "to rear the tender thought,
> To teach the young idea how to shoot,
> To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
> To breathe th' enlivening spirit, and to fix
> The generous purpose in the glowing breast,"

generally devolve on the mother. It is from the domestic circle that all the social passions and affections rise, like branches from their native root; and how shall a female, whose principal education has consisted in learning just sufficient musick to spoil a forte-piano, sufficient French to be perfectly unintelligible, and sufficient painting to adorn a fire-screen or a card-box with shells, butterflies, and black beetles, be able to perform those great and important duties? There is no room to doubt that one of the most frequent causes of unhappy marriages arises from the perusal of Novels. A girl just emancipated from the trammels of a boarding-school spends the greater part of her time, till she marries, with marquisses, dukes, and princes, in Arcadian groves, Elysian fields, or by the side of purling streams. When married, she is incapable of tasting the enjoyments of real life. She is either dying with chagrin and *ennui*, or rushing into the vortex of continual visiting

visiting and dissipation, in order to forget, if possible, that such a being as herself exists.

Some may think that we have dwelt too long on this subject; our apology must be, that we seldom meet with a work which contains so much matter conducing to private and public good. We cannot conclude without expressing our obligations to Mr. M. for the choice of his subject, and the very able manner in which he has treated it, and most earnestly recommending it to every one employed in the education of youth. Should it not deter them from that species of reading, it will at least direct their choice, and afford them much amusement and information.

135. *The* Madras *School; or, Elements of Tuition: comprising the Analysis of an Experiment in Education, made at the Male Asylum,* Madras; *with its Facts, Proofs, and Illustrations. To which are added, Extracts of Sermons preached at* Lambeth; *a Sketch of a National Institution for training up the Children of the Poor; and a Specimen of the Mode of Religious Instruction at the Royal Military Asylum,* Chelsea. *By the Rev. Dr.* Andrew Bell, *F. A. S. F. R. S. Ed. Rector of* Swanage, Dorset; *late Minister of* St. Mary's, Madras; *Chaplain of* Fort St. George; *and Director and Superintendant of the Male Asylum at* Egmore. 8vo. 1808. 348 *pp.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

IN our last Magazine, p. 807, while noticing Dr. Bell's Sermon, we adverted to this larger work, in which the system of education established by him in India, and since partially but successfully adopted in this country, is fully explained and familiarized. On looking more attentively, however, into the present volume, we found its contents were so linked together as to prevent our exemplifying them by so many extracts as we could wish. But nothing shall be wanting on our part to recommend the work to general attention, as well as to vindicate the Author's right to an invention of which some persons appear to have intended to deprive him.

Our Readers are not ignorant that public curiosity has lately been drawn to a system of education for the poor, brought forward by a Mr. Lancaster, but to which very serious objections have been made by persons well qualified to judge of the importance of *religious* education. For some time Mr. Lancaster was allowed the whole merit of this system; and his fame trumpeted forth in a manner which promised rather to promote party spirit than public utility. It has been, however, since discovered and acknowledged that all the valuable part of that system was borrowed from Dr. Bell's plan, which was first announced in 1796, although then confined principally to his own school at Madras.

The system is now detailed at great length in the work before us; confirmed by practice; and its success proclaimed by abundant testimonies from most respectable characters, and indeed by every species of evidence which the subject can admit or require. To such of our Readers as have not hitherto paid attention to it, we may in brief say, that the object of Dr. Bell's plan for educating the poor is, to save those large portions of time which are usually wasted on a bad system; to educate a far greater proportion of children, in a given time, than it was formerly thought possible to educate in almost any time; and to produce such effects of durable instruction as have never been hitherto expected from any of the methods usually adopted. In other words, his object is, to increase the number of children that may be taught; to render their education more effectual and pleasing; and to accomplish all this within such a moderate expence of time and money as seems almost incredible. The discovery, therefore, for such it may be called, is of vast importance; and, what is yet more pleasing to contemplate, and what must put an end to all objection and cavil, it has been successfully and decidedly proved to answer every expectation, not only in India, where it was first tried, but in two or three very large seminaries in London; and we see not the least reason to doubt that it would be equally effectual in every part of the kingdom, and introduce a system of national education infinitely cheaper, easier, and at the same time more lasting on the memory, than what has hitherto been employed.

Perhaps, when we have said this, we have said all that can be necessary, in a general way, to call the attention

attention of the Publick to the volume before us. But it cannot be amiss, on this occasion, to add, that at first it impressed us, as it may do some of our Readers, with an idea of holding out an apparent simplicity, while the plan was really complicated and difficult. Whoever, for example, reads that one of Dr. Bell's schools requires the various gradations of *tutors*, *teachers*, *ushers*, *masters*, *superintendant*, *registers*, and a *jury*, will be puzzled to know what all these are to do, and what is the difference between a *tutor* and a *teacher*, or between a *master* and a *superintendant*; and when he is told that all these are independent in a certain degree, but combine together in producing the general effect, he may perhaps suspect that some of these offices will be apt to run into others, and that no definition or limitation of duties will be long sufficient to prevent confusion. Such, we confess, was our first opinion, or rather apprehension, even while we were charmed with the outline; but we owe it to the ingenious Author to confess, with equal candour, that when we came to examine his plan more minutely, our scruples vanished, and, instead of confusion, we at once see all the beauty of order and simplicity secured by the very guards which at first we thought would have impeded it. A more simple plan, indeed, cannot well be conceived, as our Readers may perceive by one small branch of it, which we shall now lay before them:

"CHAPTER II.

"*Of teaching the Alphabet by writing its Characters on Sand.*

"Jesus stooped down, and with his finger wrote on the ground." John viii. 6.

"It will not be deemed a wide departure from my subject if I preface this chapter with a recommendation to parents who would wish to prevent their children from acquiring a vitiated pronunciation, and to enable them soon and readily to speak distinctly, that they begin at an early period to teach them the elementary sounds. This is an antient practice, which may be revived with advantage at table, at play, &c. Begin with the letter A, repeating the lesson at intervals, till the child pronounces it distinctly and readily; and so with the other vowels, or perfect sounds, E, I, O, U; then the consonants, or imperfect sounds. It is obvious what a help this must be to the child, to articulate distinctly and speak early. And having thus acquired the names of the letters, he will afterwards have only to learn to trace with his finger, and distinguish by his eye, the forms or characters corresponding to these sounds. Those parents who wish their children to learn French, or any other language, may also instruct them in the elementary sounds peculiar to that language at an early age, when the organs of speech are pliant, and readily formed to any mould.

"In writing on sand, a tray or board (36 inches by 10), with a ledge (of half an inch deep) on every side, may be prepared for a school. A little dry sand is put into it, so that with a shake it will become level, and spread itself thinly over the bottom. The teacher, who is sometimes the boy who last learned the alphabet himself, often an expert boy selected for the purpose, traces in the sand with his forefinger the letter A, of which there is a prototype before him. The scholar retraces the impression again and again, the teacher guiding his finger at first, if necessary; the sand is then smoothed with a shake. Next the scholar, looking at the letter before him, tries to copy it, and is assisted as before, and directed till he can do it with facility and precision. The prototype is then withdrawn, and the scholar must now copy it from memory. This first and very difficult task achieved, a pause or interval of rest or play is allowed, and as often as is requisite, to unbend the stretched bow, and to ensure uniform and uninterrupted attention while at work. These interludes become every day less and less necessary, as a habit of greater and greater application is superinduced.

"In like manner the second letter, B, is taught; when he returns to A, and makes A and B till he can form both with readiness and exactness. Thus ends the first lesson, which, at an average of capacity and age, may require an hour or two hours. But I must warn those who have not teachers that have been taught in this way, much more if they have not the same rigid discipline for commanding the exertion of the teacher and the attention of the scholar, from expecting this result. The same observation the reader must apply throughout. Without the same discipline, and the same skill in the teacher, the same result cannot be obtained.

"This done, the two next letters are taught in the same manner, which does not require the same length of time, as the great difficulty of forming an image of a letter in the mind's eye, and copying it, was conquered in the first lesson. And thus the capital letters are taught two by two, till the alphabet is gone through in this manner, when the scholar returns to his first letters, which by this time have escaped

escaped his memory, but are easily revived, and goes over his alphabet anew, at four letters to a lesson, and again at eight; and afterwards at sixteen; last of all, the whole, till he is perfectly master of his capital letters.

"The same process is followed in regard to the small letters; particular attention is paid to the letters b, d, p, and q, which the pupil is taught to distinguish, by telling him that each is formed of an o and a straight line; that the o in b and p is on the right, and d and q on the left hand, or by such-like device, which will readily occur to the earnest teacher. In like manner the double letters, monosyllables of two letters, the digits, and numbers, are taught by writing them on sand.

"The superiority which writing on sand possesses over every other mode, as an initiatory process, consists in its being performed with the simplest and most manageable instrument, the (fore) finger (of the right hand), which the child can guide more readily than he can a piece of chalk, a pencil, or pen. The simplicity of this process, and its fitness for children of four years, at which age they were admitted into the Asylum, entitle it to the notice of all Schools in a similar predicament. But with children farther advanced, slates and pencils may be used after the sand, as is done in various schools in the Metropolis, &c. To simplify the teaching of the alphabet, the letters are sometimes, when found expedient for the scholar, arranged according to the simplicity of their form, and not their alphabetic order.

"This mode of teaching the alphabet in sand not only recommends itself by the simplicity of the device and facility of the execution, but it also prevents all learning by rote, and gives, at the first operation, a distinct and accurate idea of the form of each letter. It also gratifies the love of action and of imitation inherent in the young mind. As much as drawing commands the attention of children more than reading, so much does tracing letters obtain over barely reading them.

"Instead of one pupil, our little teacher has often one or more on each hand, according to the number who may have entered the school at the same time.

"I have been thus particular in regard to teaching every lesson perfectly as you go along, and repeating it as often as is necessary, to leave a permanent impression, because it applies to practical education in all its branches, in every language, art, and science.

"In teaching the alphabet, the letters (for the prototype), both capital and small, may be printed on a card, paper, or board; and also the monosyllables of two letters, with the digits and numbers. Why the Horn-book of our ancestors is thrown aside there can be but one reason, and this reason has, in many ways, retarded and defeated education. The first card, or board (the old Horn-book), put into the hands of children, should never go beyond the alphabet, digits, and syllables of two letters; but of these, a division of two or more may be made, if chosen, for the sake of œconomy and brevity; but especially that the scholar may see the stages of his journey, and mark his own progress: and still more, that no one of his books be ever parted with till he be perfectly master of its contents, which will enable him to go through the next with a precision and dispatch not otherwise attainable. In the absence of a Horn-book, these alphabets may be readily and cheaply obtained, by cutting out of the Spelling-books the first and second leaves, and pasting down the alternate pages on strong brown paper, or pasteboard, that they may endure the thumbing to which they are subjected, and save the remainder of the Spelling-books, which is sometimes worn out, in common schools, before the child has learnt his A, B, C.

"When familiar with his alphabet, and able, without the smallest hesitation, both to tell every letter in any book, and write it on sand, then, and not before, he proceeds to his next stage."

Our Author proceeds, in the succeeding chapters, to monosyllables; syllabic and other reading; unreiterated spelling; writing, arithmetick, morality, and religion, &c.; which are all conducted in a way similar to the above, by a division of the labour of teaching, in which the boys are made to assist the master, and teach one another. In Part V. all the objections which have been or may be made to the plan are carefully reviewed, and, in our opinion, satisfactorily answered. There is one peculiar beauty in this plan which we must still notice. It frequently happens that ingenious plans are contrived, which will operate on a small scale, but are not calculated for extensive utility; but such is the nature of Dr. Bell's system, that, the more numerous the school, the more its advantages become apparent; and indeed the true way to convince any unbeliever of its merits would be to take him to the largest school hitherto established, because there only he could at once perceive the advantages of systematic order, union of duties and tasks, and the facility of preserving every thing in its right place; or, in other words, of making all the parts of an apparently complicated machine co-operate in producing

ducing a simple, easy, and permanent effect.

While we wish thus zealously to recommend Dr. Bell's plan of education for the poor, it may yet be not disrespectful to hint, that, whenever it is established, much care will be necessary in selecting the proper persons who are to carry it into execution. There is generally an enthusiasm about a founder, which he is rarely able to communicate to his successors or imitators. In Dr. Bell we see every qualification that can be desired — spirit, perseverance, affection to the objects of his care, and a deep sense of the importance of his labours. It may also be hinted, that the writers of many late pamphlets on the education of the poor seem to expect more from education than at best it will yield; and hence the many disputes as to what ought or ought not to be taught to the poor. One scheme, we have already seen, was to exclude Religion. Happily, that is now discouraged; and the plan before us has the advantage of so combining religious instruction, that what is *good* is perpetually combined with what is *useful*. This is highly to be commended, as far as it goes, or can go; but let us not forget, that, with respect to the poor, the days of education are soon ended; and that if what has been inculcated of the religious kind is not kept up by their parents, or the masters into whose hands they may fall, we are not to be surprised if mere education does not prevent crimes; nor are we, from such disappointment, to relax one moment, or in any one instance, from furnishing them with "the means of grace."

136. *A Reply to so much of a Sermon, published in the Course of last Year, by* Philip Dodd *, *as relates to the well-known Scruple of the Society of Friends, commonly called* Quakers, *against all Swearing. By* Joseph Gurney Bevan. 8vo. 1808.

OUR Readers will not expect that we should be very anxious to revive a controversy respecting any of the tenets of Quakerism. The legality or illegality of Swearing has been long ago discussed; and it may be doubted whether any argument can be now advanced to alter the state of the controversy. We wish, with the Quakers, that less swearing were necessary, and more sincerity in swearing practised; but we are not convinced that judicial swearing is forbidden by our Lord in the passage which Mr. Bevan quotes, viz. Matt. v. 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37th verses. It appears to us that our Lord alludes to swearing in common conversation. But this is not all. Mr. Bevan appears to us to have fallen into an error, or rather to have mistaken a part of the Christian dispensation, to which he ought to have attended more carefully. Our Lord says, "Let your communication be Yea, yea, Nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these *cometh* of *evil*:" or, as it is in the original, "of the evil one." Now, if our Lord was here prohibiting judicial swearing, he would be in fact saying that a practice which was allowed under the Mosaic dispensation "came of evil," or of the "evil one;" a thing utterly incredible, because the Mosaic dispensation came from Heaven. Mr. Bevan allows that our Lord has annulled Jewish ceremonies and observances; and why? Because they all had a reference to a plan of salvation to be altered. The blood of bulls and of goats was no longer to be expiatory, now that the Son of Man was come to take away sin by his once offering of himself. But in all the speeches of our Lord, where does he once say that any of the Mosaic principles, practices, rites, or ceremonies, "cometh of evil?"

Let Mr. Bevan consider this matter again, and preserve, as he has done in the present pamphlet, that courteous and candid manner which becomes a debate on religious topicks.

137. Queen-Hoo Hall, *a Romance; and Antient Times, a Drama. By the late* Joseph Strutt, *Author of "Royal Sports, and Pastimes of the People of* England," &c. Murray. 4 *vols.* 12mo.

THE Romance intituled "Queen-Hoo Hall" was acquired by the Editor (as we are informed in the Preface) in an imperfect state, having been left unfinished by Mr. Strutt; which may account to the Reader for some inconsistencies in the story, where many of the events are too abruptly terminated, and managed less artificially than suits the spirit of Romance. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, "Queen-Hoo Hall" cannot be perused without great interest; and there are some animated descriptions

* See our pp. 140, 141.

tions of antient manners on which the most fastidious must bestow their meed of approbation. The Rural Sports and Pastimes of the Sixteenth Century are here accurately exhibited by appropriate characters. The adventure of Margery and Ralph the Tasker is extremely diverting, and strongly and very justly marks the force of superstition on ignorant minds, with the dangers to which it may expose them. Among the higher personages introduced, the story of Lady Emma Darcy, though very unequal, and evidently in an unfinished state, is, nevertheless, a most affecting narrative, and evinces great powers of invention.

Traits of genius abound throughout the work, which is, upon the whole, infinitely superior to the general productions of this class.

The Drama of "Antient Times" describes the contest between the Saxons and Danes, in the reign of Alfred. After the Saxons had suffered a defeat, the story of Alfred's entrance into the Danish camp, disguised as a harper, and, by making himself master of their secret counsels, turning the tide of victory in favour of the Saxons, is managed with sufficient interest to afford much entertainment in the closet, though not exactly suited to dramatic representation.—The writings of the late Mr. Strutt, we may here observe, universally inculcate the strictest morality.

138. *The Contrast: a Poem. Including Comparative Views of* Britain, Spain, *and* France, *at the present Moment. In Two Parts. Addressed to an* English *Nobleman. By* S. J. Pratt, *Esq. Author of "Gleanings in* England," &c. &c. 8vo. 1*s.* Craddock and Joy.

MR. PRATT, whose Muse is ever ready to advocate the cause of his Country, or to make Poetry subservient to the ends of Humanity, in this little work, addressed to the benevolent Earl of Shaftesbury, who had long been detained in France, draws an animated Contrast between the scenes his Lordship had left and those which solicited his regard in his native land *. The opening is highly poetical, and is equal to the best productions of the Author:

"From realms, my Lord, where Power unlicens'd reigns, [chains;
And cheated vassals seem to hug their
Where trembling slaves suppress the heart-felt sigh,
And, gall'd by fetters, rave of liberty!
From cities sack'd, and villages on fire,
Where scarce is sav'd the crutch'd or bed-rid sire;
Where, near her hour of trial, shrieks the wife, [life;
And the scar'd babe untimely springs to
Welcome, thrice welcome, to your native land, [stand;
Where still fair Freedom makes her awful
Where still Religion holds her sacred sway,
And points to regions of eternal day."

In the Second Part, after depicting the "Man of Blood" in his genuine colours of infamy, and drawing his character in a few lines, with a force and precision which we have rarely seen equaled, the burst of Patriotism which gave rise to the resistance of the Spanish Nation, and the prudence and success with which they have hitherto advanced in the road to glory and independence, rouse all the enthusiasm of the Poet; and, in strains not unworthy of the Bard of Gray, he thus darts into futurity, we trust, with prophetic eye:

"But, ah! what visions, aweful and profound, [round:
Pregnant with happier omens, crowd a-
What kindling glory bursts upon the sight,
Fair as when Chaos hail'd the birth of Light;

* "The seat of Lord Shaftesbury is within two short miles of Cranbourn, in Winborne Hundred. It is finely wooded: the grotto is an object of the traveller's curiosity; the country surrounding it is richly diversified; and the mansion-house, though placed somewhat in a low and humid situation, is on a scale of magnificence suitable to the rank of the Noble Proprietor. Passing thus hastily, not contemptuously, the traveller is eager to give the reader's heart the intelligence of what far surpasses these things, by conducting him to the various humble dwellings, whether situated in the adjacent towns and villages, or embosomed in the shades, where the inhabitants are cloathed, fed, or comforted, by a benevolence that is hereditary in the Shaftesburys, and which has lost nothing of its genial glow by time or by descent.—The church of St. Giles is an object of considerable attraction, and is situated on the North side of the parish, near the seat of Lord Shaftesbury, whose family burial-place it is. There are several elegant monuments of the family. Those of the fourth Earl, and that of the Noble Author of the "Characteristicks," are eminently beautiful."

When

When the *first* sun-beam on the mass was shed,
And utter darkness from the radiance fled;
Swift as the lightning's flash, the thunder's roll,
Th' effulgence rushes on the startled soul.
Lo! as it spreads into more perfect day,
Exulting myriads bless th' expanding ray;
Pursue th' illumin'd track their fathers trod,
Rise to new life, and feel th' inspiring God.
From heav'n, from highest heav'n, descends the flame, [fame.
To point and guide the way to gen'rous
'Twas thus the pillar'd fire its beam display'd, [made.
To gild the sacred path *that* heaven had
"Full many a blood-stain'd year its course had run [begun:
Ere men divin'd from whence their wrongs
By turns alarm'd, disturb'd, seduc'd, caress'd,
Flatter'd, cajol'd, corrupted, and oppress'd:
With specious shews of Freedom now amus'd,
And now with real Slavery abus'd:
Falsehood, ambition, rapine, all their aim;
Th' assassin mask'd beneath the hero's name:
The solemn treaty, and the banquet gay,
Insidious each, as each might best betray;
The cheated *world* ensnar'd by an embrace,
To fix its axis on an upstart race;
Empire on empire hurl'd, and throne on throne, [own;
By robbers, bent to make that world their
Till kingdom after kingdom swell'd their power,
And privileg'd the Monsters to devour!
"But, broad and general while the ruin spread,
One gen'rous Nation rose, as from the dead;
Fair from its ashes, as by Heav'n's command,
In fire it rose, the phœnix of the land!
Yet, ah! it was not the fierce meteor's glare,
That burns a while, then dissipates in air;
'Twas not the madd'ning ferment of an hour,
Nor meaner struggle for a change of power;
'Twas not a sordid, mercenary race,
That move to battle with a hireling's pace;
Nor the plann'd contest that from party springs,
Nor partial strife of yet inferior things;
Nor yet the multitude's unlicens'd rage,
That for vile gold on *either* side engage:
No! 'twas the magnet, which all Nature draws
To one supreme and universal cause,
That touches at a thousand points the heart,
Wakes us to bliss or agonizing smart;
That rocks the cradle where our infants lie,
Throbs in each pulse, and breathes in ev'ry sigh;
That guards the dwellings where our loves reside, [pride;
The father's transports, and the matron's
And in the forms of parent, child, or wife,
Endears the sweet affinities of life."

These extracts will sufficiently evince the spirit that pervades the performance, which shews the undiminished powers of the Poet, and is creditable to the country that produced him.

139. British *Chronology; or, A Catalogue of Monarchs, from the Invasion of* Julius Cæsar *to the Conquest of* William *Duke of* Normandy. *To which are added, Chronological Tables of* English *History, from the Conquest to the present Reign; calculated to afford Assistance to young Students of either Sex who are desirous of attaining a Knowledge of the Annals of their Country. By the Rev.* George Whittaker, *A. M. Domestic Chaplain of the Most Noble the Marquis of* Lansdowne, *and Master of the Grammar School in* Southampton. 12mo.

THIS useful manual may certainly answer the purpose held out in the above title; but the characters of the Sovereigns are not always given with due discrimination; *e. g.* "Charles I. was deficient in judgment, bigoted, forbidding, and insincere; but his misfortunes have drawn a veil over his errors. He was surnamed *Martyr*." This is surely not a fair character. Something might have been said of the bigotry and insincerity of the enemies he had to contend with, and whom no sincerity or concession would have diverted from their purpose of overturning the Constitution. In other respects we subscribe to the accuracy of the Compiler, and to his judicious selection of *Events* and *Remarkable Persons* in each reign.

140. *Memoirs of* Maria *Countess* D'Alva; *being neither Novel nor Romance, but appertaining to both. Interspersed with historic Facts and comic Incidents; in the Course of which are introduced Fragments and Circumstances not altogether inapplicable to the Events of this distracted Age,* &c. &c. *By* Priscilla Parlante. *In Two Volumes, large* 8vo; *with Engravings.*

THERE is a considerable degree of ingenuity in this production; which, though carried on to a great length, is, generally speaking, supported throughout with vigour, and, to the conclusion, maintains a fast hold of the

the Reader's mind. The plan, though complicated, is neither deficient nor perplexed; the characters, though numerous, are sufficiently distinct, and well supported. The heroine and the other principal figures are never obscured by an injudicious mixture of interests; and there runs through the whole such a knowledge of the workings of the human mind, such a discrimination of the moral and active qualities of human nature, as we should hardly have expected from a female writer, for such, from the title-page, we are to presume is the case, though the name is evidently fictitious. The chief error into which Madam Priscilla appears to have fallen is, a redundancy of epithets, and too much amplification in some passages, chiefly descriptive. The work, however, is interesting, and will be very useful to the *Play*wrights and *Melo*-dramatists of the present day.

141. *Plans, Sections, and Perspective Elevation, of* Essex *County-Hall, at* Chelmsford. *By* John Johnson, *Architect. Folio. Printed by* Nichols and Son.

THIS is a splendid though not a very bulky publication, consisting of XIV well-engraved Plates, and a brief explanatory Description in Letter Press, beautifully printed.

The venerable Architect, to whom the Publick are indebted for this fine specimen of his talents, has been too long known to require our elogium; and we are happy to find him, at an advanced period of life, with faculties wholly unimpaired.

The County-Hall at Chelmsford * is one among the many public edifices which Mr. Johnson has erected; and, in the same Town, the Stone Bridge, the Church, and a very large Prison, were built from his designs, and under his direction, as Architect and Surveyor of the County: an office which he has ably filled near 26 years.

Though Mr. Johnson has not hitherto been known as an Author, we recollect having seen a pamphlet attributed to him, so long ago as 1778, under the title of "An Appeal to the Publick, on the Right of using Oil-Cement, or Composition for Stucco, &c.;" which was equally creditable to his candour and his professional skill.

In another character, that of a Philanthropist, the *Consanguinitarian* at *Leicester*, a charitable foundation erected by him in 1792, and endowed with a perpetual rent-charge of 70l. a year, is a testimony beyond all praise.

* This elegant structure was erected for 2000l. less than the original estimate; a service for which Mr. Johnson received the unanimous thanks of the County Quarter Sessions; with the pleasing addition of a piece of plate to the value of 100 guineas, "as a public testimony of his integrity and professional abilities." See Mr. Nichols's "History of Leicestershire," vol. IV. p. 528.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. WILKINS, librarian to the Honourable East India Company, a gentleman who, during the administration of Warren Hastings, Esq. in India, particularly distinguished himself in various scientific and literary pursuits, has nearly, we understand, completed his laborious and interesting work on the *Sanskrit* language. Mr. Halhed, the translator of the *Gentoo* Code, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Colebrooke, and the late Sir William Jones, seem to be the only Englishmen who have hitherto made any material progress in the study of the *Sanskrit*, which has to boast an antiquity coëval with the Christian æra.

A Poem on "The Battle of Maida" may be soon expected from Lieutenant-colonel SCOTT.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

BIOGRAPHICUS will be thankful for any account of *Thomas Lyster, Philomath.* whose portrait, at the age of 63, was engraved by R. White in 1698; or of *George Huddleston*, who was Lyster's bookseller, and lived near Exeter 'Change. Neither Mr. Granger nor his Continuator mention them.

"Our Distant Friend" is not forgotten. If we were *nearer*, we should not disagree.

ANTI-SCARABÆUS will find, in our former volumes, many *denouncements* against Black Beetles.

To G. V's enquiry, "Whether a Lady who is created a Peeress, with limitation to the issue of her then husband, can confer the title of Honourable on her issue by a second husband?" We answer, No.

Mr. PATERSON's Drawing shall be used.

We have never seen the book which "a constant Reader and occasional Contributor" desires us to *review*; nor do we profess to review every work that is published.—This applies, in some degree, to A. L.

CRITO, "on the Character of *David Hume*," in our next; with J. H. PARRY, Church Notes from Burford, Shropshire; Z's Account of MAGADORE; &c. &c. &c.

LOVE

LOVE AND PRUDENCE.

By Laura-Sophia Temple.

'TWAS yet the dawn of Youth's gay hour,
Ere mild Content had fled my bower,
Joy's rosy orb illum'd my sky,
And Fancy lit my roving eye;
I laugh'd at Danger's whisper'd threat,
With maddest hopes my vain heart beat;
'Twas then that Prudence cross'd my way,
And often, often would she say,
"Check thy wild course, and follow me."
I murmur'd at her harsh command,
I would not take her offer'd hand;
"What!" I exclaim'd, "*already* come,
All my best feelings to benumb?
Grant to my prayers a short delay,
O! call again some other day!
Fell soon will Time my minutes steal,
And on my forehead fix his seal—
Then, then, cold nymph, I 'll follow thee."
She sigh'd, and went.—I dropp'd a tear,
But still pursued my mad career.
While thus I joyous skipp'd along,
I heard a soft and melting song,
Onward I bounded—for the strain
Thrill'd to my heart, and pierc'd my brain—
But Prudence stopp'd me—tho' repell'd
Still she return'd—my steps withheld,
And mournful whisper'd, "Follow me."
I turn'd me from her stedfast eye,
And from her presence long'd to fly—
Oh, it was Love's voluptuous lay,
Tempted my truant feet to stray!
That o'er my cheated senses stole,
And robb'd of energy my soul:
That bade my tongue to Prudence say,
"Thou meddling fool!—away—away!
I cannot,—*will* not,—follow thee."
O'er flow'ry paths I gayly stept,
Prudence the while look'd on, and wept;
I gaz'd on Love's enchanting smile,
And doated on the gentle wile;
'Tis not for *my* weak lips to tell
The magic of each wond'rous spell,
Which did my bosom-peace betray,
And tempted still my tongue to say
"Prudence, I will not follow thee."
Thus was my feeble judgment led
By all that Love, or look'd, or said;
Thus was my raw unpractis'd youth
Deceiv'd by falsehood—dreak'd in truth,
But, when I prov'd that angel smile
The worthless covering of guile—
O! when my dark and vast despair,
Had found his promises were air—
Then did remorse my bosom rend—
And clasping Prudence, as my friend,
"Lead on," I cried, "I 'll follow thee."

SOLITUDE. By a Lady.

O sacred Solitude! divine retreat,
Choice of the Prudent, envy of the Great!

TO thee, celestial Solitude, I fly,
Earnest to shun the din of Multitudes
In crowded City, scene of sordid care:
Anxious Solicitude there keeps her Court;
There Industry and Commerce throng her fane,
And Myriads worship daily at her shrine:
There Avarice toils to raise his envy'd store,
And glories in the dross he dare not use:
There Luxury spreads her snares, and Vice exults;
And sober Reason's voice is scarcely heard.
Not so with thee, peace-giving Solitude:
I sought thee early in the spring of life,
And lov'd to solace in thy verdant shades;
Where, studying Instruction's page, I soar'd
Far, far above the sublunary sphere:
'T was then Time fled with downy wing along,
Till nought was heard save Philomela's lay,
Or the soft murmurs of a waterfall.
If then in early youth thy groves I sought,
And in thy bowers delighted to repose,
Now rolling years have silver'd o'er my head,
When wearied with a toilsome pilgrimage,
Where shall I meet serenity of mind?
Where but with thee, enchanting Solitude?
Storing the mind with matter for converse,
Thou giv'st a relish for Society;
(For where is pleasure without contrast found?)
'T is thine to harmonize the soul, and teach
Thoughtless Mortality to know itself:
Backward to turn the retrospective eye,
Wisdom deriving from experience past,
To scrutinize our thoughts, and contemplate
The vast duration of Eternity.
Few are thy Lovers, few thy Votaries;
Few know the pleasures that with thee are found,
Ill suited to the giddy restless throng:
None but the thoughtful love thy still retreats,
Thy woodbine bow'rs, thy dark impervious groves,
Thy drooping willows, and thy murm'ring rills,
And all the rural beauties of thy reign:
There Bards immortal woo'd the willing Muse,
And Phœbus there inspir'd seraphic strains.
Much do we owe, lov'd Solitude, to thee,
Pope's Moral Lay, polite, refin'd, sublime,
With all the treasures of *his* Grecian Muse.
Founded in Reason, by Experience prov'd,
From Young's unequal'd pen flow'd truths divine,
They stand by pure Religion's voice confirm'd.
Glowing with love of harmony and thee,
In Sheene's sweet shades the gentle Thomson sung.
He added darkness to thy sober charms.
The time would fail, to register the names
Of Kings, of Poets, Heroes, Orators,
Who 've sought true Wisdom in thy calm retreats,

Nor

Nor sought in vain; even in modern times,
When Dissipation bears tyrannic rule,
And Vice stalks barefac'd in the blaze of noon,
We boast a *virtuous Muse*, who never yet
Has sacrific'd the modesty of song.
She only hopes to please the sacred few
Who own Religion's mild and gentle sway.
The reverend CUMBERLAND here stands confess'd
The advocate of Christianity.
Truths evangelic, Piety sublime,
Adorn his page, and dignify his verse,
Where knowledge, learning, and instruction blend; [praise,
We read with rapture, and with ardour
The Poet reverence, and the Man esteem.
We wish to see the Bard whom Heaven inspires,
To pay the tribute of respect most due;
We long to hear the accents of his voice
Whose *Virtues* in these base degen'rate times
Reflect a radiant lustre round his head,
Crowning his works with immortality.
Posterity, thro' each succeeding age,
Shall read delighted, and instructed bless
The pious memory of CUMBERLAND.

Upper Street, Islington. SARAH HUGHES.

PROLOGUE

To the New Traditionary Play, intituled, THE MYSTERIOUS BRIDE, *written by* LUMLEY ST. GEORGE SKEFFINGTON, *Esq. Spoken by Mr.* PUTNAM.

WITH anxious mind, with agitated breast,
By ev'ry terror forcibly impress'd,
Our Bard to-night, exalted in his views,
Resigns the comic for the serious Muse;
Beneath her banner variously displays
Passion's mere spark extended to a blaze;
While moral ardour kindles into birth
The firm in honour, and the pure in worth!
Here Virtue hails, contending claims above,
The tear of Pity on the cheek of Love.
Our Bard no longer treads on Fairy-land, [mand;
Where Fancy, like a despot, holds com-
No longer now endeavours to excite
Ideal grief, and fabulous delight;
Still less attempts, with vigour, to transmit
Wit strong as genius, genius bright as wit;
While Learning rears, with animated haste,
Reviving elegance, and rescued taste.
He simply offers, unadorn'd by art,
One touch of Nature on a gen'rous heart.
Though pageantry, though magic he forsake, [wake,
Though "*Sleeping Beauties*" here no longer
Yet shall it still decidedly appear,
That love, when noble, never slumbers here.
Hearts like your own with clemency can feel—
To hearts so gifted now we make appeal;
Each party then shall equal pleasure share,
He that solicits mercy, You that spare.

Mr. URBAN, *Sept.* 13.

I HAVE attempted a Translation of the Latin lines on the Hermitage door of I. F. M. Dovaston, Esq. (See p. 728.) It is, I think very literal; but the two last lines are transposed, as I think the two preceding the better conclusion. If you think them worthy of insertion, they are at your service. They are the amusement of half an hour one of these rainy evenings.

Yours, &c. WALDENSIS.

HAIL! Solitude, how thee I love!
The road direct to Heaven above;
Far off from thee is ever hurl'd
The pomp and madness of the World.
Here will I sit, if crowds should rage,
While things above my soul engage.
Angels with me shall praises sing,
Praises to Heaven's eternal King.
O that I always were allow'd,
Here to avoid the treacherous crowd!
And like some lonely Hermit rest,
With tranquil life and quiet blest
Till Choirs of Angels with me rise *,
And waft me guiltless to the skies.

ANOTHER TRANSLATION.

SWEET Solitude, thy blest abode
Stands in the high and narrow road
Which leads to Heaven—far distant lies
The Temple of mad vanities—
What is the public rage to me?
Here I enjoy tranquillity.
My thoughts to Heaven take rapid wing;
I hear the Choir of Angels sing;
And I rejoice my soul to raise,
To join them in my Saviour's praise.
O! might I here have fix'd abode,
Nor see the bustles of the crowd,
Till Angels should my soul convey
To realms of everlasting day!
Thus like a Hermit, free from strife,
Here may I pass a happy life! L.

LINES, by the late Mr. RICHARDSON, *on the* RUINS OF FINCHALE ABBEY†.

WAND'RER, with reverence tread this sacred earth; [gaze,
And while the ravish'd eye with endless
Strays o'er the wonders of these holy ruins, [days,
And to thy memory brings those awful
When stern Religion, with her iron rod
And form terrific, humaniz'd the soul;
Dare not with impious thoughts arraign her name:
Those wild Austerities to barb'rous Man
Unlock'd the springs of Light, and wak'd the soul
To Life, and Immortality, and Heaven.

---

* This is an allusion to the character of *Mariesco*.

* "And was *carried* by the Angels into Abraham's bosom."

† Engraved in vol. LXXVII. p. 1201.

EPISTLE

EPISTLE CONGRATULATORY, &c.

To the Poet near DONNINGTON CASTLE.

(See p. 146.)

AH! happy Bard! possessor of "a Cot!"
"A Paddock" too—terrestial blissful lot!
Not oft the Poet's fate, such bliss to share;
Some pine in attics, others 'bode despair:
And some their mighty castles build in air.
Not such thy lot, thou favourite of Heav'n!
To thee an earthly paradise is giv'n:
Where flow'rets bloom, meanders sweetly play,
While Cynthia gilds thy nights, and Sol thy day.
Far better still—sweet Virtue loves thy Cot;
Whence Vice is banish'd—Fashion there forgot.
Perhaps (still rising in the tale of bliss)
Some gentle Eve may just thy flowerets kiss,
Or, haply legalized by sacred rite,
Partake thine Eden—multiply delight:
Attend thy steps with *true congenial love*,
Mild as thy lambs, and happy as a dove.
But pry not, Muse! the Cotter's joys to scan;
Nor scrutinize minute his happy plan.
Suffice that he a blissful Poet *seems*;
Nor dare to call it all poetic dreams!
And yet a Sister Muse one hint might give;
If *wrong*—a Brother Poet might forgive.
'Tis this—that ever since the fatal fall,
When Man's first disobedience whelm'd us all;
No spot *secure* against the *serpent's* wiles,
Who poison'd Eve, and many a son beguiles.
A Proteus *he*, no shape but he assumes,
Struts through the town, or basks where Eden blooms!
His grand design each subtle art employs
To murder man, and poison human joys.
Whether the Palace, Senate, or the Cot,
No matter which, still *danger* marks our lot,
Assails the cloister, haunts the hermit's grot.
Pride and ambition, not to courts confin'd,
May *sometimes lurk* in a plebeian mind.
'Tis humble Virtue, vigilant and sound,
That guards the happy life, wherever found.

From a Village near the Banks of Stour, March 28. A. C.

TO LIBERTY.

DUN Night had spread o'er Nature's face
Her star-bespangled veil;
At rest was all the feather'd race,
And hush'd each whisp'ring gale.

The Moon, refulgent Queen of Night,
Had silver'd all the rills;
Shed o'er the meads her trembling light,
And ting'd the distant hills.

When a young blooming swain, repos'd
Beside a streamlet's wind,
Thus midst the solemn scene disclos'd
The thoughts that fill'd his mind:

"O Liberty! of ev'ry art
The mistress; 'tis thy power
Can soothe the child of mis'ry's heart,
In Sorrow's baleful hour.

"Thou mak'st the hardy Greenlander
To every milder zone
His rocks and icy plains prefer,
Where endless winters frown.

"Thou deck'st the Shepherd's sun-burnt face,
And bid'st it wear a smile;
Thou giv'st his little home a grace,
And sooth'st his rugged toil.

"Each hero was by thee upheld
On Marathon's dire shore;
When, greatly bold, they strew'd the field
With blackest Persian gore.

"In vain the choicest works of art,
The crown and glitt'ring crest,
Can yield enjoyment to the heart,
Where thou art ne'er a guest.

"For me, remote from gaudy strife,
Let but my blessings be,
While journeying on this toilsome life,
My cot, my flocks, and Thee.

"What though to brave keen Sorrow's storm,
And haggard Woe, be mine;
Let me but see thy lovely form,
And I will ne'er repine."

E. DUNCANNON.

A SCOTTISH DIRGE.

BY A YOUNG LADY. *(See p. 724.)*

SLEEP on, sleep on, O Scottish Chief!
Sleep on, the bravest of our Clan!
No words can e'er express our grief,
We weep the *hero* and the *man!*

Oh! wrap him in his Highland plaid,
His dirk and pistol by his side,
And round his grave, all mourning sad,
We'll weep our country's hope and pride!

Curse, curse the arm that aim'd the blow,
The fatal blow that kill'd our Chief—
The brave Dundee now rests below,
And leaves us here, a prey to grief!

Around no splendid trophies rise,
No ensigns shew his moss-clad bed:
Pale, stiff, and cold, here stretch'd he lies,
And rests among the silent dead!

A MONSIEUR LE COMTE BAROWLASKI.

(By the same.)

LES Anglois sont sans doute heureux,
Parce que vous êtes parmi eux;
La Pologne est honorée,
Parce que là vous étiez né;
Mais vous êtes plus heureux vous même,
Parce que tout le monde vous aime.

ODE

ODE AUX ROMAINS.

RE'VEILLEZ-VOUS, nouveaux Camilles,
Pour châtier ces fiers Gaulois
Qui dévorent vos champs fertiles,
En foulant à leurs pieds vos lois.
Vous, héritiers de ce courage
Qui dompta l' orgueil de Carthage,
Et fit trembler tout l' univers;
Sans rougir, enfans d'Ausonie,
Pouvez-vous de la tyrannie
Condescendre à porter les fers.

Souvenez-vous de votre race
Si féconde en fameux guerriers,
Et volez sur leur noble trace
Vous couvrir de justes lauriers.
Oui, Romains, pour briser vos chaines
Il faut de ces vertus Romaines
Dont s' honoraient tant vos ayeux.
La source n' en est point tarie:
Chez vous, mourir pour sa patrie
C' est encor un sort glorieux.

Volez donc arracher la foudre
Des mains de ces cruels brigands
Qui voudraient tout réduire en poudre
Dans leurs projets extravagans.
Chassez, chassez du Capitole
Ces adorateurs d' une idole,
L' image de l' Iniquité.
Que bientôt l' Europe affranchie
Doive à votre mâle énergie
Le retour de sa liberté.

D'un œil satisfait Dieu contemple
Le triomphe de la vertu,
Le profanateur de son temple
Aux pieds de l' Ibère abattu.
Ainsi sa Divine puissance
Aime à protéger l' innocence
Contre les complots criminels.
A l' ombre de son bras terrible,
Le Chrétien devient invincible
Quand il combat pour ses autels.

Cheyné walk. CHARLES TANCRE'.

QUATORZAIN.

NOT with more rapture does a father press
His darling infant to his glowing cheeks;
Than I this Portrait, that too true bespeaks
The source of all my varying distress!

On these dear lips how often have I hung,
When she, whose beauties here conspicuous shine, [tongue,
Could charm my soul with her persuasive
That tongue whose notes were musical! divine!

How oft I know not! for each changing hour
Beheld us clinging to each other's form;
While fondly yielding to affection's power,
We bath'd in bliss unconscious of alarm!
Bath'd till the luring beauties of the wave
To Blackshaw prov'd a sad, untimely grave!

Grafton street, Sept. 1808. J. G.

QUATORZAIN.

To Sleep.

COME forth, thou Spirit! whose somniferous powers
Beguile the senses to romantic spheres!
Where they elude the darkly-featur'd hours,
And sport unknown to melancholy fears!

Spirit, advance! let thine aërial arm
O'er this lorn frame extend the secret spell;
That, by the influence of so great a charm,
I may awhile in meads Elysian dwell!

Spirit, advance! for now my sickening eyes
Demand the force of thy peculiar art;
For the long struggling of repeated sighs
Hath almost broken this impassion'd heart!

Spirit, come forth! and bear my soul away [nal day!
To those bright realms, where shines eter-

Grafton street, J. G.
September, 1808.

VAUXHALL.

August 3, 1808.

BY Friendship call'd, I fled to Pleasure's Court,
Where all her cheerful votaries resort:
Illum'd by various brightly-colour'd lights,
As num'rous as the stars in clearest nights:
Where, whilst some gaily dance, some sweetly sing; [string.
And others touch the tuneful trembling
Here stately trees, with branches interwove [above.
Of mingled leaves, form a grand roof
Where crowds in measures light and frolic rove, [grove.
Or, cautious, walk along the darksome
Beyond this gloomy grove a Temple stood,
Retir'd and dark, as in a midnight wood,
Where artificial fire-works were display'd,
And sound and light our senses both invade.
A beauteous piece now shone in liquid fire;
Eliza, anxious, wish'd that she was higher;
The words I caught with rapture and delight,
And quickly rais'd Eliza up to sight!
The lovely fair above the rest plac'd high;
As Atlas Heaven supported, so did I.
In choice of happiness the wise may err,
But he is right who trusts to Heaven—or Her—
Whose eyes beam joy, and ever-blooming youth—
In both are brightness, purity, and truth!
The rockets rudely rushing now aspir'd,
Those envy'd rockets were by her admir'd.
And, soaring high, burst forth in brilliant pride, [died.
Shower'd o'er Eliza glorious stars—and

PROCEEDING

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 27.

On bringing up the Appropriation Act, Earl *Lauderdale* objected to 1,500,000*l.* to the East India Company being comprehended in that Act, by which means the Lords were precluded from the right of inquiring into the propriety of it. He therefore moved that a message be sent to the Commons, desiring a Copy of the Report of the Committee on the Affairs of the East India Company.

After a few words from Lords *Suffolk*, *Hawkesbury*, and *Holland*, the motion was negatived.

On the second reading of the Stipendiary Curates' Bill, Lord *Sidmouth* moved that it be read a second time this day three months. After some discussion, a division took place—Contents 17, Non-Contents 36. The Bill was then read.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *June* 29.

Mr. *Bankes* presented the Third Report of the Finance Committee, which however, he observed, was somewhat different from what he once expected.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 30.

The Stipendiary Curates' Bill was negatived, on the third reading, without a division; the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the Bishops of *Rochester*, *Bristol*, and *Carlisle*, being of opinion it would do more harm than good.

On the third reading of the Appropriation Act, Lords *Holland* and *Lauderdale*, and the Duke of *Bedford*, reprobated in strong terms the diminished grant to Maynooth College.

In the Commons, the same day, Sir *F. Burdett* moved for Regimental returns of all the corporal punishments awarded and inflicted in 1808, the number of lashes given, and the period of each punishment. His object was, to endeavour to abolish this mode of punishment out of our military system, or at least to put it under proper regulations. The motion was objected to, and on a division the numbers were—for the motion 4, against it 77—Majority 73.

Mr. *Creevy* brought forward a motion relative to the rumoured erection of additional houses in Hyde Park; the object of which was, to procure Copies and Letters from J. Fordyce, Esq. Surveyor-general of Crown Lands, to the Lords of the Treasury, touching the leasing of lands in Hyde Park for building.

Mr. *Perceval* thought the motion totally uncalled-for. So far as he knew, his Majesty was at this moment completely ignorant of any application of the kind alluded to having been made. At the same time he avowed his hostility to any serious encroachment, and was certain the Treasury would not countenance any system which could go to convert the Park into a Suburb Town.

Messrs. *Windham* and *Sheridan* deprecated any encroachment. On a division, the motion was negatived.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 1.

An interesting conversation took place between Lords *Holland* and *Hawkesbury* relative to Spain, when the latter declared it to be the resolution of Government to act towards that Country, both as to the Orders in Council, and in every other respect, with the utmost generosity and liberality.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 2.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Appropriation, the Assessed Taxes, the Stamp Duties, the Annuities, the Ale Licences, the Oyster Fishery, the Scotch Judges' Salaries, the Court of Session Stock, and several other Bills.

In the Commons, the same day, on the motion of Sir *John Sinclair*, an Address was ordered to be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order the sum of 1500*l.* to be paid to the Board of Agriculture, to enable them to complete their Reports, on which to ground a general report as to the internal state of Agriculture in Great Britain.

Mr. *Sheridan* moved, that an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would appoint a Select Commission to examine into the state of the Prisons for the City and County of Dublin, and of such other Prisons in Ireland to which they might see occasion to direct their attention. He forebore entering at large into the question, understanding that his motion was not to be opposed.

After some observations from Messrs. *Perceval*, *W. Pole*, *Beresford*, *Whitbread*, *Moore*, *Mathew*, &c. the motion was carried *nem. con.*

HOUSE OF LORDS, *July* 4.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, attended by the Usher of the Black Rod, and followed by about 58 Members, appeared at the Bar, when his Majesty's Commission being read, the Royal Assent was given to the Distillation Bill, the Scotch Judicature Bill, the Scotch Local Militia Bill, and two Private Bills.

The Lord Chancellor then read the following Speech:

"My

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,* We have it in command from his Majesty to express to you the great satisfaction which he derives from being enabled, by putting an end to the present Session of Parliament, to terminate the laborious attendance which the public business has required of you. The measures which you have adopted for the improvement of the military force of the country, promise to lay the foundation of a system of internal defence, eminently useful, and peculiarly adapted to the exigence of these times. The sanction which you have given to those measures of defensive retaliation, to which the violent attacks of the Enemy upon the commerce and resources of this kingdom compelled his Majesty to resort, has been highly satisfactory to his Majesty. His Majesty doubts not that in the result the Enemy will be convinced of the impolicy of persevering in a system which retorts upon himself in so much greater proportion, those evils which he endeavours to inflict upon this Country.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,* We are commanded by his Majesty to return his most hearty acknowledgements for the cheerfulness and liberality with which the necessary Supplies for the current year have been provided. His Majesty directs us to assure you, that he participates in the satisfaction with which you must have contemplated the flourishing situation of the revenue and credit of the country, notwithstanding the continued pressure of the war: and he congratulates you upon having been enabled to provide for the exigencies of the public service, with so small an addition to the public burthens. His Majesty commands us to thank you for having enabled him to make good his engagement with his Allies; and to express to you the particular gratification which he has derived from the manner in which you have provided for the establishment of his Sister, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Brunswick.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,* His Majesty has great satisfaction in informing you, that, notwithstanding the formidable Confederacy united against his Ally the King of Sweden, that Sovereign perseveres, with unabated vigour and constancy, to maintain the honour and independence of his Crown; and that no effort has been wanting on the part of his Majesty, to support him in the arduous contest in which he is engaged. The recent transactions in Spain and Italy have exhibited new and striking proofs of the unbounded and unprincipled ambition which actuates the common Enemy of every established government and independent nation in the world. His Majesty views with the liveliest interest the loyal and determined spirit manifested by the Spanish Nation, in resisting the violence and perfidy with which their dearest rights have been assailed. The Spanish Nation, thus nobly struggling against the Tyranny and Usurpation of France, can no longer be considered as the Enemy of Great Britain; but is recognised by his Majesty as a natural Friend and Ally. We are commanded to inform you that communications have been made to his Majesty from several of the Provinces of Spain, soliciting the aid of his Majesty. The Answer of his Majesty to these communications have been received in Spain with every demonstration of those sentiments of confidence and affection which are congenial to the feelings and true interests of both Nations; and his Majesty commands us to assure you, that he will continue to make every exertion in his power for the support of the Spanish Cause; guided in the choice and in the direction of his exertions by the wishes of those in whose behalf they are employed. In contributing to the success of this just and glorious cause, his Majesty has no other object than that of preserving unimpaired the integrity and independence of the Spanish Monarchy. But he trusts that the same efforts which are directed to that great object may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, lead in their effects, and by their example, to the restoration of the Liberties and the Peace of Europe."

The Speech being finished, the Lord Chancellor addressed the Lords and Commons in the following words: "By virtue of his Majesty's Commission to us and other Noble Lords directed, and now read, we are commanded, for divers good and weighty reasons, to prorogue this present Parliament until Saturday the 20th of August next, and we do accordingly prorogue it until that day." The Commons then withdrew, and the Peers separated.

In the Commons, the same day, a conversation took place, between Messrs. *Whitbread, Wilberforce,* and Lord *Castlereagh* on the subject of the Affairs of Spain, but which is rendered of less interest in consequence of the Declaration in his Majesty's Speech.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Admiralty-office, Sept. 27. Letter transmitted by Sir A. Cochrane.

Acasta, off La Guira, July 17.

Sir, I beg leave to inform you, that Le Serpent, French National brig, of 18 guns and 104 men, commanded by Mons. Lamanon, Enseigne de Vaisseau, was this day captured off La Guira, by H. M. S. Acasta.

I am, &c. P. Beaver.

Letter

Letter from Lord Collingwood to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated Ocean, at Gibraltar, August 17.

Sir, I inclose a letter from Lord Cochrane, giving an account of the surrender of the Castle of Mongat, a fort on the coast of Catalonia, in possession of the French, to his Majesty's ship under his command, which his Lordship had subsequently destroyed, after having delivered the principal part of the military stores to the Spanish Militia. I have great pleasure in transmitting this information to their Lordships, as it points out one of the many instances in which his Majesty's ships on the Eastern coast of Spain have rendered effectual aid to the Patriot Spaniards, in resisting and driving the enemy out of their country, and of the zeal and indefatigable industry with which Lord Cochrane engages in that service. Capt. Otway, of the Montague, landed at Rosas Bay a party of Marines in aid of the Spanish Peasantry, to oppose a French force which was approaching to attack that fortress on the 23d ult. and obliged the enemy to retire.

COLLINGWOOD.

H. M. S. Imperieuse, off Mongat, July 31.

My Lord, The Castle of Mongat, an important post, completely commanding a pass in the road from Barcelona to Gerona, which the French are now besieging, and the only one between those towns occupied by the enemy, surrendered this morning, to his Majesty's ship under my command. The Spanish Militia behaved admirably, in carrying an out-post on a neighbouring hill. Lieut. Hone, with the marines, took possession of the Castle, which, by means of powder, is now levelled with the ground. The rocks there are blown down into the road, which in many other places is rendered impassable to artillery without a very heavy loss of men, if they determine to repair them. I inclose to your Lordship a list of the prisoners, and of the material part of military stores; all that could be of use to the Spanish Militia have been delivered to them.

COCHRANE.

1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Serjeants, 3 Corporals (7 wounded), 5 Gunners (2 killed), and 54 Soldiers. Total 71.—5 Cannon, 80 Muskets, 80 Bayonets, 80 Cartouches, 500 Cannon Balls, 13 Barrels of Powder, and Cartridges, &c.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 4. Letter transmitted by Vice-admiral Campbell.

H. M. Sloop Beagle, at Sea, Oct. 3.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you, that from the violence of the gale yesterday, I was compelled to stand over on the English coast from my station off Boulogne; and at eleven P. M. the Beagle fell in with and captured, after a chace of three hours, Le Hazard French privateer, of 14 guns and 49 men, commanded by Joseph Marie Long, the South Foreland then bearing N. E. by E. about four leagues. One of their men received a mortal wound. It appears she sailed from Dieppe yesterday morning; and, in the early part of the night, captured the two light colliers named in the margin*; the Master and Mate of the latter were on board the lugger. My pursuit of the captured vessels was fruitless, from our being many leagues to leeward, and five hours had elapsed since their falling into the hands of the enemy.

F. NEWCOMBE.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 8. Adm. Vashon, Commander in Chief on the Eastern coast of Scotland, has transmitted to this Office a Letter from Sub-lieutenant Charles Balfour, commanding the Basilisk gun-vessel, giving an account of his having, on the 30th ult. when convoying some trade to Shetland, captured the Danish cutter privateer Don Flinkke, of four 12-pounder carronades and two swivels and 24 men.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 18. Letter to Vice-admiral Vashon, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Leith.

Ariadne, Oct. 4, lat. 59. 30. long. 1. 30. E.

Sir, I have this day captured the Danish cutter privateer Hœvneren, commanded by Abraham Steendal, carrying four carriage guns and 21 men. She belongs to Christiansand, but last from Stavanger; four days out, and has not made any capture.

A. FARQUHAR.

Admiralty-office, Oct. 22. Letter from Capt. R. Hawkins, of H. M. S. Minerva, to Lord Gambier, dated Coruna, Sept. 25.

My Lord, In execution of your Lordship's orders on the 23d inst. in lat. 43. 35. long. 9. 19. West, I fell in with and chased a brig near twenty-five leagues to the S. W. Soon after I came in shot of her, had fired twice at her, she hoisted French colours, and shortly after overset, the wind having freshened to a hearty gale. I immediately brought to, and sent the barge, with Mr. Carter, Master's Mate, to endeavour to save the people; they succeeded, by great exertion, in saving sixteen of the crew; they informed us (the Captain and Officers being drowned) that she was the Josephina letter of marque, pierced for 18 guns, and mounting eight, with 50 men, from St Sebastian, bound to Guadaloupe, with a cargo of flour, brandy, wine, and cloathing; and intended, after delivering her cargo, to cruize against our trade in the West Indies; she was a very fast-sailing vessel, has been long employed as a privateer, and done considerable mischief.

R. HAWKINS.

* Trinity yacht and Assistance.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

PORTUGAL.

Great disputes took place with respect to the meaning of that article of the Convention which regards property. Gen. Junot insisted, that he had a right to carry off whatever had been in his power while he commanded at Lisbon; while the British General contended, that he was not to carry away any species of plunder whatever. Gen. Beresford and Lord Proby on the one part, and Gen. Kellermann on the other, had been appointed to superintend the execution of the Convention; and a Committee was at the same time appointed, for the purpose of ascertaining every particular article of plunder, and restoring it to the rightful owners.—On the 10th, the Generals appointed to superintend the execution of the Convention, in order to satisfy the minds of the Portuguese upon the subject of the property, issued the following Proclamation:

PROCLAMATION by the British and French Commissioners, for seeing carried into effect the Convention agreed upon between the respective Commanders in Chief.

"For the fulfilment of the stipulations made in the Convention agreed upon for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army, That property of every kind confiscated, or seized, from the subjects, or other persons residing in Portugal, whether of the Royal Palace, Royal and Public Libraries, and Museums, and from individuals that are still existing in Portugal, should be restored:

"We, the Commissioners for seeing carried into execution the said Treaty, as his Excellency the Commander of the French Army has already notified to his army, think it also right to make public the same for the information of all concerned, and for facilitating the restitution, or the receiving back such property, we have judged expedient to appoint a Committee of three persons, *viz.* Lieut.-col. Trant, O. St. Antonio Rodrigues de Oliveira, and Mr. Dubliur, Commissaire des Guerres, to meet at No. 8, Cargo do Loretto, who are appointed to receive, inquire into, and judge of all reclamations on this head, and whose orders for the restitution of property, to whomever addressed, are to be obeyed. And it is directed, that keepers shall have charge of sequestrated or seized property in every house to which it may have been removed, to assure the conservation of objects or moveables transported from royal or public houses, to others, for the use or convenience of such General, Administrator, or other subject of the French army. These keepers will make the description of all *meubles*, with the name of the owners, and be accountable for whatever is therein, and they will be delivered only on legal proof of ownership, to the possessors of such articles as above described, who will transmit to this Committee a return of what each may have in his possession of the property designated. And all persons may with safety apply to this Tribunal.—We think it necessary also, to make known to whom it may concern, that any purchase made of articles taken from the public arsenals or stores since the 30th August, or whatever shall, on trial, be proved to have been illegally sold or disposed of at any time, even previous to the 30th August, shall be null and void, the articles seized, and the persons purchasing subject to what the law may further direct.—The Committee assembled to receive reclamations, and facilitate the restitution of property, holds its sittings at the house of St. Antonio Rodrigues de Oliveira, No. 8, Cargo do Loretto.

British Commissioners { W.C. BERESFORD, Maj.-gen. PROBY, Lieut.-colonel.

Lieut.-gen. KELLERMANN, Le Commissaire Française, &c.

"*Lisbon, September* 10, 1808."

This Proclamation, if to be acted on to the full extent and meaning of the words, no doubt, went far to remove one of the most disgraceful circumstances supposed to attach to the Convention. It appears, however, that Junot, in his thirst for rapine, was by no means reconciled to this interpretation of Gen. Kellermann; and that he had absolutely begun to embark, as property, the Museum of Natural Curiosities belonging to the Prince Regent; which was all, however, obliged to be re-landed.

On this subject the following Letter may be considered as authentic:

"*Camp at Cassa, near Lisbon, Sept.* 10.

Of the result of our campaign in Portugal you have been already, of course, informed. But I must acquaint you with a good thing which happened yesterday. Junot had allowed his Generals and Officers to plunder Lisbon. In consequence of this permission, the Bishop's Palace, the Public Offices, and the Churches were exposed to the most open and barefaced pillage, *after* the Convention had been signed with the British Commander. The Magistrates of Lisbon and the principal persons preferred a complaint to the Commander in Chief of the British forces. About 8000 French had been already embarked—but Junot was still in Lisbon. The British Commander instantly sent an order to him, to cause every thing to be restored that had been taken from the Portuguese *previously* to the Capitulation and down to yesterday. How astonished the French were, who thought they should have carried off every thing quietly, I leave you to judge.—Junot and his Generals and Officers are in the greatest rage; but

but it will avail them nothing. A Military Committee has been appointed, to which all the property plundered, whether Portuguese or English, is to be delivered. The amount will, it is said, be immense—some say a million or two sterling."

It was on the 11th that our troops entered Lisbon. On the following day, Rear-admiral Tyler, with the Barfleur, Conqueror, Alfred, Donegal, Hercule, Elizabeth, and Ruby, sailed from Lisbon, with the whole of the Russian fleet, for Spithead, except one ship, which was left in the Tagus to undergo some repairs.

PROTEST made by BERNARDINE FRIERE DE ANRADE, General of the Portuguese Troops, against the ARTICLES of the CONVENTION agreed on between the ENGLISH and FRENCH ARMIES for the Evacuation of Portugal.

"I protest, in general, on account of this Treaty being totally void of that deference due to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, or the Government that represents him; on account of what may be hostile in it to the sovereign authority and independence of this Government, and for all that may be against the honour, safety, and interests of the nation: and, in particular, I protest against what is stipulated in the following Articles:

"Articles I. IV. and XII.—Because these Articles determine the surrender of Portuguese fortified places, stores, and ships, to the English forces, without solemnly declaring that this surrender is momentary, and that it is intended they should be immediately restored to the Prince Regent of Portugal, or the Government that may represent him to whom they belong, and in whose aid the English forces came as auxiliaries!—Art. XVI. Because it permits the residence in Portugal of the individuals mentioned in it.—Art. XVII. Because it attempts to tie down the Government of this kingdom, not to bring to justice and condign punishment those persons who have been notoriously and scandalously disloyal to their Prince and their country, by joining and serving the French party: and, even if the protection of the English army should be allowed to screen them from the punishment they have deserved, still it should not prevent their expulsion, whereby this country would no longer have to fear being again betrayed by the same men.

"First of the Additional Articles.—This Article can by no means bind the Government of the kingdom, as no reciprocal conditions are stipulated.—I protest finally, on account of the want of attention to the safety of the inhabitants of the capital and its environs, nothing having been stipulated in their favour to insure their not being still vexed and oppressed by the French during their stay—not even an equivalent for what is established by Art. XVI. and XVII. in favour of the French and their followers. And to these heads I limit my protest, in order not to make too long a list, passing over other objects of less importance, such as the concession of 800 horses, which was made without considering that they almost all belong to Portugal, and thus cannot be considered as the property of the French; that of the magazines of the army, filled at the expence of the country, and consequently only belonging by fact, not by right, to the unjust occupants of the country.

"BERNARDINE FRIERE D'ANRADE.

"*Head-quarters, at the Incarnation, Sept.* 14, 1808."

The whole of the French troops have sailed from the Tagus, with the exception only of some who were driven back in consequence of severity of weather. One transport went down, the Three Brothers of London; about 300 people were lost. The fleet in the Tagus, under the orders of Sir C. Cotton, consisted of five ships of the line, *viz.* the Hibernia, Ganges, Plantagenet, Audacious, and Resolution. The Portuguese ships had been restored to the Provisional Government of Portugal. About 50 sail of Danish merchantmen were found in the Tagus, and at St. Ube's, which had been laid up with much care; they have been converted into transports, and are likely to prove very useful in that service.

An Edict has been issued by the Lords Regents of Portugal, decreeing the restitution of the horses taken from the Spanish troops in that kingdom by the French, or engaging to pay the full value for them.

The Spanish General Garosa has been arrested at Lisbon, upon a charge of having acted perfidiously towards the Portuguese, and betrayed a party of Spanish troops in the neighbourhood of Lisbon, at the commencement of the present struggle.

SPAIN.

Bilboa, Sept. 23. On the 26th August was held here a general and extraordinary Junta of the province of Biscay, by the appointment of his Catholic Majesty, *Joseph.* The right of deputation to this General Assembly is enjoyed by 113 communities; and 108 persons were present. The President, in a speech of considerable length, after exculpating the inhabitants of the province, and denouncing in a particular manner those of the city of Bilboa, as disturbers of the public tranquillity, concludes—"The Emperor Napoleon cannot possibly depart from the resolution which he has taken. The great Powers of the

the Continent have acknowledged Joseph-Napoleon as King of Spain, and have sent to their Ministers new credentials. Dreadful armies approach, for the purpose of effectuating the undertaking."—*French Paper.*

The *Coruna Diary* of Sept. 24 contains an Ode addressed to his Excellency Sir Arthur Wellesley, in celebration of the glorious victories by which he compelled Junot and his Army to evacuate Lisbon and Portugal. It concludes as follows: "And all Europe, seeing this glorious exploit, is ready to confess, that the people of Great Britain, equally valiant by sea and land, conquer and defeat all who dare to war against them."

The Spanish Papers are continually detailing fresh successes gained by the Patriots, and exhibiting different proofs of the wisdom, temperance, and conduct, by which they are directed and animated. No presumption upon antecedent success leads them on to useless displays of their own superiority. Caution and perseverance (which are other words for victory) seem to be their motto.

A division of the Gallician army, under the command of Gen. Blake, made an attack upon Bilboa on the 20th ult. and after a severe action succeeded in driving out the French, and obtained possession of the city. They were, of course, received with great joy by the inhabitants, who immediately proclaimed Ferdinand VII.

The Spanish Army from the Island of Langeland have landed at St. Andero. Their original destination was Corunna. At St. Andero, however, they will be more convenient to the main body of the Spanish force, and can more readily be brought into action. Ministers are said to have made a present to this army of 200,000 dollars, through the Marquis de Romana.

The Installation of the Supreme Junta, or Provisional Government of Spain, took place at the Royal Palace of Aranjuez, on the 25th ult. The ceremony was at once grand, interesting, and impressive. After the performance of divine service in the Palace, and the administration of the oath to the Members, some military formalities took place, and the Supreme Junta was then solemnly installed. The opening of the gates of the Royal Palace, which had been so long shut, the melancholy solitude of the magnificent habitation of their Kings, and the remembrance of the epoch at which, and of the reasons for which, they were shut up, drew tears even from the utmost of the spectators. The enthusiasm and interest felt by the people increased, when the most serene Deputies proceeded to the great gallery of the principal front of the Palace; from which the President *ad interim*, Count Florida Blanca, again proclaimed King Ferdinand, and the people followed, often increasing their lively acclamations of joy, and the affections with which they were inspired on so interesting an occasion. The following is a list of the Members assembled:—President *ad interim*, the Most Excellent Senor the Conde de Florida Blanca.—*Aragon*, Don Francisco Palafox, Don Lorenzo Calor.—*Asturias*, the Most Excellent Senor Don Melchor de Jovellanos, the Marquis de Campo Sagrado.—*(Old) Castile*, Don Lorenzo Bonifaz de Quintan, —— Valdes, absent.—*Catalonia*, the Marquis de Villel, the Marquis de Sebazona.—*Cordova*, the Marquis de la Puchla, Don Juan de Dios Rabe.—*Estremadura*, Don Martin de Garoy, Don Felix de Ovalle.—*Grenada*, Don Rodrigo Requelinde, Don Luis Gines de Gines y Sallow.—*Jaen*, Don Sebastian de Tocana, Don Francisco Paula Castanedo.—*Leon*, *Majorca and the Adjacent Islands*, Don Tomas de Vizi, Don Josef Sanglada de Tajores.—*Murcia*, the Most Excellent Senor the President *ad interim*, the Senor Marquis de Villar.—*Seville*, the Senor Archbishop of Laodicea, the Conde de Tilli.—*Toledo*, Don Pedro de Bibero, Don Josef Garcia de la Torre.—*Valencia*, the Conde de Contamina, El Principe de Pio.

In the list of Patriotic subscriptions in the *Madrid Gazette*, we find a donation of 30,000 reals, and forty mules, from the Minister Don Pedro Cevalles.

The Austrian Consul at Carthagena has been employed, by order of his Court, in collecting the Spanish manifestoes, accounts of battles, &c. for the purpose of being sent to Vienna, to be compared with the French statements.

Some differences having arisen between Generals Cuesta and Valdes, the former ordered the latter, who had been appointed Deputy of the Province of Leon, to be arrested, and another person to be returned to the Supreme Junta in his stead. The Supreme Government at Aranjuez have ordered General Valdes to be liberated, and his opponent displaced. The latter had been guilty of much violence; and in particular having seized 250,000 dollars, belonging to the British Government, which, though destined for the Patriots, it had been thought necessary to withhold from him. General Castanos is appointed Commander in Chief of the Armies of Andalusia, Castile, Valencia, and Estramadura. These troops compose the central army, and their effective numbers amount to 66,000 men. The Marquis Romana is appointed to the command of the Northern army at present under General Blake. His army including the Asturians will amount to 50,000.

The last intelligence from Spain is of a checkered description; but in such a contest, uniform success cannot rationally be expected.

expected. While it confirms the former accounts of the Enemy's army, consisting of 40,000 men, under the command of its new Chief Marshal Ney, having retreated from Burgos and its vicinity, it also brings the unpleasant tidings that a division of this force has succeeded in retaking Bilboa from the Patriots. The Enemy who approached in that direction amounted to at least 12,000 men (some accounts swell the number to near 30,000), while the Spanish force consisted of not more than 7000. With so fearful a superiority against them, the latter prudently determined not to risk an action; and we have the consolation to find that the whole effected their retreat in good order, with all their baggage, cannon, and ammunition, and took an advantageous position at no great distance from the town. There they resolved to wait the coming up of the main body of their army, which was rapidly advancing, and a general action was shortly expected to take place. The Spanish army from the Baltic has also ere this joined their brave brethren in arms, and the acquisition of such a number of fine veteran troops must prove of infinite importance to the cause of the Patriots. Some of these had reached Rivades previous to the date of the last advices, and the remainder were to be disembarked farther on. Those who landed at Rivades immediately kissed the earth, and exclaimed, "Long live Ferdinand VII." Besides these fine troops, the Patriots have probably by this time been joined by the force under the command of General Baird; and on every view of the subject, we are inclined to hope that we shall shortly hear of the receipt of some joyous intelligence from Spain.

The Captain of an American vessel arrived at Castro, after having been taken by a French privateer, and re-captured by two Spanish row-boats, writes to his agent as follows, under the date of Sept. 27.—"Yesterday an immense number of the inhabitants of Bilboa, who had escaped from that town in consequence of its re-occupation by the French, under the command of Marshal Ney, arrived here in the greatest distress. They immediately received every possible assistance, and comfortable quarters were provided for them. Their stay here will not be long, as a numerous army has already been collected, and is about to march from hence to re-occupy Bilboa, which will be effected without difficulty."

STATEMENT of the FORCES of the SPANISH PATRIOTS, from a private Letter:—Gen. Blake's Army consists of 36,000 infantry; 10,000 Asturians expected shortly to join; and three Companies of Artillery.—Gen. Castanos, 70,000.—Gen. Flama, 22,000; and 16,000 Valencians and Murcians.—Gen. Cuesta, 8000 infantry; and 1500 cavalry.—Palafox's army, and the Spaniards from the North not included. FRENCH FORCE, 40,000 infantry, and 6000 cavalry.

Don Cevallos, Secretary of State to Ferdinand VII. and who accompanied that unfortunate Monarch to Bayonne, has published an Exposition of the base and perfidious practices of the Emperor of the French, in his usurpation of the Crown of Spain. This interesting Paper is accompanied by the most authentic documents; which, while they must tend to increase the enthusiasm of the Spanish People, are well calculated to unite every legitimate Monarch in a league against the Ruler of France. Its extreme length, however, only allows us to present a summary of its contents. In doing this, however, we shall endeavour to include every circumstance of interest.—Don Cevallos, after noticing the subserviency of Spain to the wishes of France, owing to the weakness and treachery of the Prince of the Peace; that fleets, armies, and treasure, had been sacrificed to preserve the ruinous alliance of 1796; and that every thing was done to satisfy the insatiable demands of the French Government, proceeds to observe, that scarcely had the Treaty of Tilsit been concluded, in which the destiny of the world seemed to be decided in Buonaparte's favour, when he turned his eyes towards the West, and resolved in his mind the ruin of Portugal and Spain.—"He began by demanding a respectable body of our troops to exert their valour in remote regions, and for foreign interests. This he effected without difficulty; for the Spanish Minister, regarding him as his patron, immediately placed a gallant and chosen force of 16,000 men at his disposal.—The enterprize of making himself master of Spain, however, was not so easy as he imagined: it was necessary to find some pretext for the introduction of his troops into the kingdom; to excite discord and enmity in the Royal Family, that his designs might not be penetrated, or his forces experience any opposition: His Ambassador at our Court (Beauharnois), who is nearly related to the Imperial Family, received instructions to that effect; and shortly after, the arrest of the Prince of Asturias, who had entered into a correspondence with the Emperor respecting a marriage with his niece, was the consequence.—At this period, a Treaty which had been concluded between his Catholic Majesty and Buonaparte, at Fontainbleau, on the 27th Oct. 1807, was brought to Spain. It had been negotiated by an agent of the favourite's, without the participation, or even knowledge, of the Spanish Ministry. The result of this Treaty was, to render the Emperor master of Portugal with

with very little expence; to furnish him with a plausible pretext for introducing his troops into the peninsula, with the intent of subjugating it at a proper opportunity; and to put him in immediate possession of Tuscany. In return for these concessions, his Imperial Majesty engaged to acknowledge Charles IV. Emperor of the *two* Americas, and to reward the treacherous favourite with the Algarves and Alentejo, in full property and sovereignty. The execution of the Treaty was delayed, and the favourite became apprehensive that he had lost the imaginary protection of the Emperor. In truth, Buonaparte, aware that he had incurred the hatred of the Spanish people, and conceiving it no longer necessary to treat him with confidence, wished to inspire him with apprehensions for his safety, that he might persuade his Royal Master, over whom he had unbounded sway, to emigrate to South America. The plan succeeded; for even during the negotiation of a marriage between the Prince of Asturias and Buonaparte's niece, French troops were marched into Spain; their Commanders took possession, by fraud and surprize, of the fortresses of Pampeluna, St. Sebastian, Figueras, and Barcelona; and then industriously propagated the belief that Buonaparte was favourable to the Heir-apparent. The Royal Parents, as well as the favourite, were struck with terror at this conduct of the Emperor, and new fears were artfully impressed upon them by French agents. At length, they determined to emigrate to Mexico; and this resolution became known to the people by their preparations. The commotions of Aranjuez, however, which, on the 17th and 19th of March, burst forth like a sudden explosion, prevented its execution; the favourite, who, without the title of King, had exercised the functions of Royalty, was imprisoned; and the Royal Parents abdicated in favour of their son, who was proclaimed Sovereign under the title of Ferdinand VII. The Emperor was ignorant of these events; he imagined that the Royal Family had fled to the coast, and was preparing to embark: he ordered his army to advance to Madrid; and flattered himself that he should now possess without a struggle a throne which had been thus hastily vacated. The new Sovereign, learning the advance of the French army, hastened to communicate the voluntary abdication of his parents to the Emperor: he made every effort to procure the latter's recognition of his title; he was, at length, assured by his Imperial Majesty's Envoy, Gen. Savary, that his master would visit him at Madrid; that he was already disposed in his favour; and that nothing would tend more to conciliate the Emperor than this mark of respect. The pressing solicitations of the Duke of Berg, General Savary, and others, added to the earnest wishes of the King to make his people happy, and restore tranquillity to the kingdom, at length induced him to quit Madrid, in the expectation of meeting the Emperor at Burgos: from thence he was persuaded by Savary, who accompanied him, to advance to Vittoria, where some suspicious movements of the French troops led the courtiers to urge him to return. But Ferdinand had too much confidence in the faith of the French Emperor; he passed the frontiers, and arrived at Bayonne. Duroc, on his arrival, came to invite the King to dine with his Imperial Majesty, where his reception was flattering. What then must have been the feelings of Ferdinand, after his return to his residence, to be informed by Savary (the man who had drawn him from his capital with so many protestations of security, who had assured him of the recognition of his Imperial Majesty), that Buonaparte had irrevocably decreed, that the Bourbon dynasty should no longer reign in Spain, and that it should be succeeded by *his own!*—In the conference which succeeded between M. Champagny and Don Cevallos, the latter strenuously supported his master's right; and represented that any renunciation he might make while absent from his kingdom, and in a state of confinement, would be null and void, and would not be acknowledged by his people. The Emperor, who overheard the conference, insulted the Spanish Minister, called him a traitor, and informed Ferdinand that he must nominate a more flexible negotiator, and one who would be *less susceptible on the point of honour.* In the last interview which the King had with his Imperial Majesty, the latter said—'*Prince, you have only to choose between cession and death.*'—Who then can doubt (adds Don Cevallos), from this clear evidence, that the renunciation executed by Ferdinand VII. in favour of his august Father, and that which preceded in favour of the Emperor, are absolute nullities, and that the rights of the dynasty of Bourbon are not in the least prejudiced by it?"

FRANCE.

By an article dated Paris the 13th ult. it appears, that the Senate has unanimously adopted the *Senatus Consultum*, which had been proposed; and the Address which it presented to Buonaparte on the 12th states, that "One hundred and sixty thousand brave men shall participate in the immortal fame of his Legions, and that the war with Spain is politic, just, and necessary. According to the first article of the *Senatus Consultum*, there are placed at the disposal of the Government, 80,000 Conscripts, who are inscribed in the classes for 1806, 1807, 1808, and 1809;—20,000 for each year, who may be immediately placed in active service. The 8th Article places

places 80,000 more conscripts at its disposal, to be drawn from the classes of the year 1810, and employed for the defence of the coast, though they shall not be called out before the 1st January next, unless before that period *some other power* shall be in a state of war with France. In this case they may be placed in actual service.

On the 19th ult. Buonaparte, at the Grand Parade of his troops at Paris, made a Speech to them, in which he recalled to their minds the triumphs which they had achieved in Italy, Germany, &c. &c.; and, after telling them that the English had polluted the soil of Spain, he said, it would now be their duty to take a terrible vengeance on the Spaniards and the English; that they must cross the Pyrenees for that purpose, and restore the Imperial Eagles to that lustre which they had so long displayed wherever they had been carried. This speech, it is said, was delivered in the most vehement manner; but no account is given of its impression on the French troops. It is probable, therefore, that it was not of so favourable a kind as the vanity of the Tyrant might expect, intoxicated as he is at the servile homage which he has so long received from them.

An article from Bayonne, in the French Papers, contains the most barefaced and palpable falsehoods relative to the state of Spain. The capital, because it has expelled the French robbers, with Joseph Buonaparte at their head, is represented in a state of the utmost licentiousness; and the Patriots of Valencia, because they have punished a few French agents and traitors, are stated to have instituted a system of terror. The resistance to the execution of the French law of Conscription, evidently continues to be of the most obstinate and determined description; and the *Moniteur* contains various sentences pronounced against the fathers, guardians, and relations of Conscripts, for concealing and withdrawing their sons, or subordinates, from the tyrannical requisition.

There are nearly 8000 English prisoners in France, who are confined at Bicêtre, Valenciennes, Arras, Verdun, &c. The treatment they experience is said to be unworthy the character of a civilized nation; and the pay of the seamen has been recently reduced from three half-pence to three farthings *per* day, which is obviously too small a sum to furnish any subsistence fit for the food of man. The subterranean cells also in which they are confined, subject them to disorders, of which many have latterly fell the victims. The gentry and officers experience more favourable treatment; and those who have money, are furnished with every thing that can conduce to their comfort. Our Ministers have several times proposed, that each Government should defray the maintenance of its own prisoners; but Buonaparte, aware that there are nearly 30,000 French Prisoners in this country, and conceiving that the expence of subsisting so many men may tend to embarass our finances, has hitherto invariably rejected this offer.

A plan has lately been submitted to the French Government, by M. Fouché, a merchant of Havre, the object of which is, to supply France with Colonial produce, through the means of a society, to be established under the patronage of Government. The projector proposes to build eight vessels after a particular model, which are to be sent out armed to the Windward Islands; and he observes, that if out of these eight, only three vessels should return in safety, it would produce a clear profit of 15 *per cent.*; but that, if by an unexpected stroke of good fortune the whole eight should be successful, it would produce a dividend of 200 *per cent.* Government, it is said, has approved of the plan; and the shares, which are 100 in number, at 10,000 francs each, have been purchased with avidity.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Papers lately contained a Decree respecting the intercourse between this country and Holland; in which the Dutch Government, which has so often changed its system on this subject, denounces the most severe penalties against all who may be concerned in such intercourse hereafter. The masters of vessels which may be found to have arrived from England are to be capitally punished, their vessels and cargoes confiscated, and any passengers they may have on board to be transported, and their letters burned.

M. Augustin, who, in May last, undertook his twelfth aërial voyage at Amsterdam, has recently made public some interesting circumstances which attended his ascension. He states, that after gaining an elevation of 16,000 feet, at half past three *p. m.* the weather being cloudy, he found himself enveloped in total darkness. At this time he heard the small balloons that were fastened to the large one, sometimes clattering against each other, as far as their situation allowed. He was himself nearly overcome with cold and fear; but having recovered the use of his faculties, by smelling to some strong volatile salts, he threw out a bag of ballast, and rose into a lighter region, where he found himself, as well as the balloon, entirely covered with snow. This phænomenon M. Augustin attributes to the gilt stars, ornament, and letters, attached to the balloon, which had attracted a great quantity of electric vapours, and thus exposed him to the most imminent danger. Soon after he descended in the vicinity of Thienhoven.

He

He calculates his greatest elevation at 20,532 feet, and the distance he had travelled at about sixty-six miles.

ITALY.

The Journal of Genoa lately stated, that according to various Letters from Paris, his Highness the Prince of Ponte Corvo will be placed on the Throne of Portugal, and that the Prince of Neufchatel will be appointed to the Grand Duchy of Berg.—*Thus Man appoints, and God disappoints.*

The British Squadron off the coast of Genoa lately landed between 3 and 4000 men, at Nole, under the guns of which the Ox privateer, of eight guns, and eight or ten merchantmen, had taken refuge.—The fort was carried in a few minutes, and the vessels taken possession of.—A body of French troops, on the first alarm, advanced from Savona; but our people, having destroyed the fort, put to sea with their prizes before the enemy arrived.

The following Project for the Dismemberment of European Turkey, is the substance of some observations made by the French General Lauriston, while speaking of the distracted state of the Ottoman Government, and is communicated by an Officer of L'Unite frigate, cruising off Ragusa:—

"France to have Albania, Greece, the Morea, and the Islands.

"Russia to retain its conquests in Moldavia and Besserabia.

"Austria (in the event of her acceding to the Confederacy) to receive Bosnia, Servia, and Macedonia—Austria ceding to France the Lithorage.

"The Provinces of Wallachia, Bulgaria, and Romania, to be erected into a separate Kingdom for the Grand Duke Constantine, with the title of King of Thrace: Constantinople to be his Capital."

The disposition of the Asiatic Provinces is not mentioned; and they are possibly reserved for some future arrangement.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Russia and Buonaparte both reached Erfurth on the 28th September, but nothing had then occurred to afford any data upon which to reason in respect to the object of this extraordinary meeting. All had, at the date of these accounts, been mere matter of form and ceremony. Buonaparte arrived first. After receiving the compliments of the creatures of his own creation, reviewing the troops in the neighbourhood, and visiting the King of Saxony (who, with several other Princes, have been compelled to fall into his train), he proceeded on horseback on the road to Wiemar to meet the Emperor Alexander. About three o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th ult. the Imperial *compeers* entered the town of Erfurth together, on horseback, with numerous retinues, and escorted by two regiments of cavalry and two of infantry. In the evening the town was of course illuminated. The Archduke Constantine, who has reluctantly degraded himself on this most humiliating occasion, had also reached Erfurth, with many other persons of rank, all of course chained for the present to the car of the Tyrant. Whither he purposes leading them, a short time must now determine.

The Foreign Journals are silent with respect to the immediate object of this meeting; but private accounts positively state it to be "a partition of the whole of the Eastern part of Europe, of which Austria will be offered a considerable portion." The Emperor Francis, however, it is asserted, has declined all participation in this project of spoliation; and it is even supposed, that, should an attempt be made to carry it into execution, he will make common cause with the Ottoman Porte. It is added, that the plan of the Grand Conspirators is most deeply laid; and that its first effects will be visible in Asiatic Turkey, where a formidable revolutionary movement has long been organized in concert with the Court of Persia.

The battalion of French Life-guards, which proceeded to Erfurth to attend Buonaparte, travelled from Paris to Frankfort, a distance of nearly 500 English miles, in seven days.

The Dutch Journals lately informed us of a new expedient adopted by Buonaparte for adding upwards of One Hundred Thousand Germans to his military establishment. It appears that he has recently concluded subsidiary Treaties with most of the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine, by which they are to furnish a given number of men for the French Army at a specific price. The number of these mercenaries is to be proportionate to the confederative contingent of the State; but in the cases of the Grand Duke of Baden and the Prince Primate, it exceeds that amount. The troops levied to complete the confederative quotas are to be transferred to the French service, and the deficiencies thus occasioned are to be made up by fresh conscriptions.—These troops are to wear the French uniform, and to be armed, exercised, and paid in the same manner as French soldiers. It has been stipulated, however, that they are not to serve out of Europe, and are for the present to be employed in the interior of France. The Baden Regiments have already undertaken garrison duty at Strasburgh.

The Empress of Austria was crowned Queen of Hungary at Presburgh on the 7th ult. in the presence of the Emperor, who had previously been received with great ceremony by the States.

The

The Cabinet of Vienna, it appears, will not suffer itself to be imposed upon by the pacific language of the *Moniteur*, or the complimentary presents of Buonaparte upon the recent marriage of the Emperor Francis. In addition to the regular militia, a general volunteering has taken place, to the amount of a million of persons. A request has been made for the contribution of all the arms in private hands for the use of this levy.

Every thing in the Austrian dominions has assumed a Military character, even the amusements of the children. At Vienna, almost all the boys are enrolled on Sundays and Holidays in corps, and the Government has deemed it expedient to encourage this sentiment. The Archdukes Charles and Maximilian lately attended a review of a brigade of the boys, in the suburb of Leopoldstadt, and distributed numerous presents among such of these juvenile volunteers as most distinguished themselves.

A fresh levy of between sixty and seventy thousand men, has been ordered in the Austrian dominions, upon the same footing as the Militia lately organized; they are to be called the Militia of Reserve, and are intended to supply vacancies in the former. The people have been invited to enrol themselves, and thousands have in consequence done so. There are thus two Armies of Reserve, consisting of nearly one hundred and eighty thousand men, besides numerous corps of drivers, &c.; the Regular army comprising upwards of four hundred and fifty thousand men.

Austria, with a view to the formation of Military Commanders, has established four more companies of Cadets, in addition to the two at Neustadt and Vienna—each Company is to comprise 124 Members, and are to be stationed in Austria, Bohemia, Moravia, &c. From these Companies all Officers are in future to be chosen; and no man, however high his rank, can hereafter obtain a commission in the Austrian Army, unless he has served in these probationary corps.

The States of Hungary have cheerfully acceded to all the propositions of the Emperor—the insurrection or assemblement of the mass of the people has been declared permanent, and placed at his Majesty's disposal.

The Papers from Vienna, of the 12th ult. speak with much freedom of the affairs of Spain; and state that with which Buonaparte himself did not choose to render the French nation acquainted; namely, the surrender of the French fleet at Cadiz to the Spanish Patriots.

Jerome Buonaparte has rendered himself very unpopular at Gottingen, by subjecting all the students of that University, who are not Theologians, to the conscription laws. He has called Williamshohe (the Palace at Cassel) *Napoleonshohe*, or Napoleon's height.

PRUSSIA.

The *Breslau Gazette*, in announcing the departure of large bodies of French troops from Silesia, imputes their removal "to the *benevolent sentiments* of the Emperor and King, who, knowing the state of the province, has been pleased to grant it this relief, till it shall be finally evacuated."

Prussia is making extraordinary exertions to reorganize her army. The King has issued two Proclamations from Koningsberg. The one declares, that all arbitrary punishments in the army, as running the gauntlet, bastinades, &c. are abolished; and by the other, a general conscription without exemption, is appointed. This latter ordinance, which bears date the 6th ult. declares, that all distinction of rank now ceases; that all have equal rights and equal duties; that in periods of peace, those only should aspire to Officers' Commissions, who have knowledge and education; and in time of war, bravery and judgment constitute the only recommendation to command, without the slightest regard to rank. The first and 2d Lieutenants and Ensigns of the new Levies are to be chosen from among the most deserving soldiers who served in the late campaign. A numerous corps of Cadets, for the formation of future officers, has also been established.

SWEDEN.

Letter from his Majesty the King of Sweden to the Emperor of Russia.

"Honour and Humanity enjoin me to make the most forcible remonstrances to your Imperial Majesty, against the numberless cruelties and the injustice committed by the Russian troops in Swedish Finland. These proceedings are too well known and confirmed, to require from me any proof of their reality, for the blood of the ill-fated victims still cries aloud for vengeance against the abettors of such enormities. Let not your Imperial Majesty's heart be insensible of the representations which I find myself compelled to make to you in the name of my faithful subjects in Finland. But what is the object of this war, as unjust as it is unnatural? It is not, I suppose, to excite the strongest aversion for the Russian name. Is it criminal in my subjects in Finland, not to have suffered themselves to be seduced from their allegiance by promises as false as the principles on which they are founded? Does it become a Sovereign to make loyalty a crime? I conjure your Imperial Majesty to put a stop to the calamities and horrors of a war, which cannot fail to bring down on your own person, and your Government, the curses of Divine Providence. Half of my dominions in Finland are already delivered by my

my brave Finnish troops. Your Majesty's fleet is shut up in Baltic Port, without the hope of ever getting out, any otherwise than as a conquest. Your flotilla of gallies has recently sustained a very severe defeat; and my troops are this moment landing in Finland, to reinforce those who will point out to them the road to honour and glory.—Given at my Head-quarters, 7th September, 1808.

(Signed) GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS."

By letters from Gottenburgh, dated the 21st ult. it appears that the Russians have obtained some considerable advantages in Finland. A reinforcement of 40,000 men, it seems, had joined the Enemy's army; after which the Swedes are stated to have sustained a severe defeat in the neighbourhood of Wasa.

A letter from Gottenburgh, dated October 3, says—"All hopes of an accommodation between Russia and Sweden are again frustrated. The Swedes have met with some very severe losses in Finland, but the official details are not yet published. One regiment was cut to pieces. The Russians have received large reinforcements."

A letter from Stockholm, dated September 16, states, that the King had nominated Sir S. Hood Knight Commander of the Great Cross of the Royal Order of the Sword—and Lieutenant (now Captain) Thompson, Knight of the said Order.

Our operations against the Russian Squadron in Port Baltic have wholly failed. Sir James Saumarez and the Swedish Admiral, finding that the Enemy's position was so strong as to render it impossible to attack them in it, or to use fire-ships with a probability of success, have relinquished the blockade, and at the date of the last dispatches were on their return to the Finnish coast; a few light vessels only being left off Rogerswick Bay.

RUSSIA.

Letters of a recent date from Riga state, that the Senate of that City had petitioned the Emperor Alexander not to quit his dominions for the purpose of meeting Buonaparte. The answer returned to this representation is said to have been—"that the Senate would better consult its duty, by attending to those concerns which were within the limits of its functions, than by interfering in affairs of state."

Russia, in imitation of the system lately introduced into the Austrian and Prussian services, has adopted a plan to supply her Armies with Non-commissioned Officers.—With this view, a battalion of apprentice-grenadiers has been formed—it consists of four Companies of grenadiers, and two Companies of light infantry; and from this battalion all the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Army are in future to be chosen.

TURKEY.

Mustapha, the new Grand Vizier, and the virtual Sovereign of Turkey, has adopted means to abridge the power of the Janissaries; an object, which, however necessary, is likely to add to the troubles of that distracted Empire.—Several Pachas, jealous of the power of Mustapha, are stated to have withdrawn their contingents from the Grand Army in Romelia; which was, in consequence, in danger of being broken up.

An armistice has been concluded between the Turks and the Servians, for an indefinite time; and peace may now be considered as restored in that quarter.

AMERICA.

The American Papers, in strong terms, censure the conduct of the President in continuing the Embargo; and they justly observe, that the measures at present pursued, while they tend speedily to exhaust the American Treasury, will effectually prevent its receiving any further supplies. In what manner (they ask) will Mr. Jefferson then proceed? Will he attempt to levy taxes upon the shopkeepers, whose stores are abundantly supplied, and are daily decreasing in value—upon the farmers, who have no market for the produce of their land—or upon the merchants, whom his obstinacy and imprudence have impoverished?

The Albany Papers state, that disturbances had taken place, in consequence of the embargo, at Oswego, where several boats had been fired into, while entering Sacket Harbour, and the fire returned. Some lives were lost, Mr. Burt, the Collector, though reinforced with fifty militia men, was under apprehensions he should be obliged to quit his station.

A dreadful fire broke out, on the 20th August, in New York, at Mr. Watkey's candle and soap manufactory, which was with difficulty extinguished, after having consumed twelve dwelling-houses and several warehouses.—Mrs. Watkey, a maid servant, and three infant children, perished in the flames.

The intelligence of the patriotic exertions made against the French in Spain has been received with the greatest joy in the Floridas, and in Mexico. In the Floridas, the French were so apprehensive of falling victims to the vengeance of the Spaniards, that they fled with their effects into the territories of the United States. The British were received with the highest affection and regard.

Letters from Jamaica and Demerara speak of the renewed and active intercourse between our settlements and those of Spain; and that the scarcity which began to be felt in some of our Islands in consequence of the embargo in America, had been

be
soon removed, by prompt and abundant supplies from our new allies.

Accounts from Barbadoes, to the end of August, state that 4000 troops were then assembled there, for the purpose of an Expedition against the French West India Islands:—Four thousand men from Halifax, under the orders of Sir G. Prevost, are to co-operate with the troops from Barbadoes.

Boston Papers to the 14th ult. have come to hand. The President's Answer to an Address from Boston, relative to the embargo, is the only article of interest.—Mr. Jefferson, after stating his regret at the necessity which called for that measure, and the increasing impediments to American navigation, proceeds: "At length, however, all regard to the rights of others having been thrown aside, the Belligerent Powers have beset the highway of commercial intercourse with Edicts, which, taken together, expose our commerce and marines, under almost every destination, a prey to their fleets and armies. Each party, indeed, would admit our commerce with themselves, with the view of associating us in their war against the other. But we have wished war with neither. Under these circumstances, were passed the laws of which you complain, by those delegated to exercise the power of legislation for you, with every sympathy of a common interest in exercising them faithfully.—In reviewing these measures, therefore, we should advert to the difficulties out of which a choice was of necessity to be made. To have submitted our rightful commerce to prohibitions and tributary exactions from others, would have been to surrender our independence. To resist them by arms was War, without consulting the state of things, or the choice of the Nation. The alternative preferred by the Legislature, besides saving to our Citizens their property, and our Mariners to their country, has the peculiar advantage of giving time to the Belligerent Nations to revise a conduct as contrary to their interests as it is to our rights.—The President is authorised to suspend the Embargo. But no peace or suspension of hostilities, no change affecting neutral commerce is known to have taken place. The struggle in Spain is of a doubtful character, and does not warrant an hasty change in our politics.—You desire that Congress may be speedily convened; but you will be sensible, on attending to dates, that the legal period of their meeting is as early as, in this extensive country, they could be fully convened by a special call. I should with great willingness have executed the wishes of the inhabitants of the town of Boston, had peace, or a repeal of the obnoxious Edicts, or other changes, produced the case in which alone the laws have given me that authority; and so many motives of justice and interest led to such changes, that we ought continually to expect them. But while these Edicts remain, the Legislature can alone prescribe the course to be pursued."—August 6, 1808.

ASIA.

Accounts from the Isle of France (*via* Salem, America) have been received to the 23d of May; which state that a French Officer had arrived there from Persia, with intelligence, that a French Army of 10,000 men had arrived in Persia, on their route to India. The French privateering continued very successful; and the more so in consequence of all the British cruisers having quitted that station, and gone into the Persian Gulph, to watch the motions of the French or their friends in that quarter.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Oct. 2. A melancholy accident happened a few days ago at North Witham Wood, Lincolnshire: a boy, 11 years old, having a dispute with his mother about gathering nuts, threw a hazle stick in his rage at a neighbour who reprimanded him for his behaviour. The stick missing him, hit a young woman, named Lucy Hare, in the eye, and perforated her brain, which caused her almost immediate death. —Coroner's verdict, *Accidental death.*

Oct. 7. A gentleman arrived at the Tontine Inn, Helensburgh, from Whitby this day. Shortly after he left the inn, and went out in a small boat, taking his dog and a fowling-piece along with him for the purpose of shooting wild duck. As he boat was found in the Gare Loch next morning, and no accounts having since been heard of him, it is feared he has perished. The boat was observed the same night by the skipper of the Roseneath packet, with a handkerchief at the top of an oar, supposed as a signal of distress, but to which the unfeeling packet-man paid no attention. The dog returned to the inn next day, and continued moaning most piteously. In the Gentleman's portmanteau were found 200 guineas in gold, and 100*l.* in bank notes.

Oct. 10. A considerable quantity of snow has fallen during the last and preceding weeks, in the counties of *Derby* and *Cumberland*. There has also been a severe frost in *Lancashire*, where ice of a considerable thickness was seen.

Oct. 15. Some days ago, a girl of the name of Sophia Weaver, about six or seven years of age, who had gone into the fields at Downside, in the parish of *Backwell*, Somersetshire, to pick blackberries, was missed by her parents.—A diligent search was made after her by several of the neighbours, till twelve o'clock at night, without effect. In the course of their search,

search, they found a deep pit, covered over with brambles and long grass, from which, many years since, lead ore had been extracted, to which they were led by the barking of a dog belonging to the father of the child. The grass, it appeared, had recently been trampled upon; but the lateness of the evening deterred those who were in search of her from descending. In the morning, however, they returned, and two men were let down with ropes; when, to their great astonishment, the child was found, standing upright and free from injury, excepting the little hurt she had received in being scratched with the brambles. She remained 14 hours in the pit. Its depth is upwards of 100 feet.

Oct. 22. Some nights ago, a most distressing accident occurred at *Brighton*. Mr. and Mrs. Ball and Miss C. Henwood, having returned from the Fair at Steyning in a whiskey, between six and seven in the evening were proceeding along the Cliff, where some boys were diverting themselves with letting off rockets, &c. by one of which the horse was so alarmed that he became unmanageable, and dashing furiously forward brought himself in horrid contact with a brewer's dray. Stunned by the shock, he instantly dropped; the chaise was suddenly overturned, and Miss Henwood, a fine young woman about 20 years of age, fell with such violence on the kitchen-gratings of a house, as to fracture her skull above and about the temple. She has been insensible ever since, and no hopes of her recovery are entertained. Mrs. Ball is also so seriously injured, that she is confined to her bed; and Mr. Ball, who is a surgeon of that place, has also received some material hurt.

The Earl of Lonsdale has signified his intention of enfranchising his numerous copy-holders throughout *Cumberland* and *Westmoreland*, by which measure he will be enabled to enclose more than 20,000 acres of land in those countries, at this time in a state of commonage.

A curious piece of antiquity has lately been discovered in the church-yard of *Hemel Hempstead*, in Hertfordshire. In digging a vault for a young lady of the name of Warren, the sexton, when he had excavated the earth about four feet below the surface of the ground, found his spade to strike against something solid, which, upon inspection, he discovered to be a large wrought stone, which proved to be the lid of a coffin and under it the coffin entire, which was afterwards taken up in perfect condition, but the bones contained therein, on being exposed to the air, crumbled to dust. On the lid of the coffin is an inscription, partly effaced by time, but still sufficiently legible, decidedly to prove it contained the ashes of the celebrated Offa, King of the Mercians, who rebuilt the Abbey of St. Alban's, and died in the eighth century. The coffin is about six feet and a half long, and contains a niche or resting-place for the head, and also a groove on each side for the arms, likewise for the legs; it is curiously carved, and altogether *unique* of the kind.

Domestic Occurrences.

Thursday, September 29.

A Common Hall was held, when Aldermen Flower and T. Smith were nominated by the Livery; of whom the Recorder declared the former to be chosen Lord Mayor for the year ensuing.

An alarming fire broke out, at half-past nine o'clock, at a carpenter's shop, adjoining the premises of Mr. Gillows, cabinet-maker, in George-street, North Audley-street, at the back of St. George's Parade. The fire was got under by half-past ten, without spreading to the adjoining premises.

Friday, September 30.

A dreadful fire broke out, at five this morning, on the premises of Mr. Maberly, Ordnance Stores Contractor, Castle-street, Long-acre. From the quantity of combustible articles on the premises, consisting of tallow and oil, materials, gunpowder, hides, &c. the flames raged with extraordinary fierceness, and the whole of the building was speedily burned to the ground, with eight or nine of the adjoining houses. Mr. Maberly's loss by this accident is estimated at £8000. There were upwards of 400 hides consumed. The fire, it is supposed, was occasioned by one of the coppers, containing tallow, boiling over. The premises were not insured.

Saturday, October 8.

At a late hour this afternoon, an alarming fire broke out in a distillery at *Limehouse*, which destroyed the building, and burnt till a late hour.

Sunday, October 9.

A child, three years old, whose parents reside in Windmill-street, near the Haymarket, died of the Hydrophobia this day. She had been bitten by a rabid animal nearly a fortnight since, and her parents, having had her bathed in salt water, fondly imagined she was entirely recovered; but the day preceding her death, she was seized with the most violent paroxysms of that disorder, which speedily terminated her existence.

Wednesday, October 12.

About twelve o'clock this day, his Majesty arrived at the Queen's Palace. At two he was waited upon by a deputation from the City of London, consisting of the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Aldermen Christopher Smith and Wood, the Sheriffs, Common Council, &c. The following Address and Petition was read by the Recorder:

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble and dutiful Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"*Most Gracious Sovereign,*

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, most humbly approach your Majesty, with renewed assurances of attachment to your Majesty's most sacred person and Government, and veneration for the free principles of the British Constitution; to express to your Majesty our grief and astonishment, at the extraordinary and disgraceful Convention lately entered into by the Commander of your Majesty's Forces in Portugal, and the Commander of the French Army in Lisbon.

"The circumstances attending this afflicting event cannot be contemplated by British minds without the most painful emotions; and all ranks of your Majesty's subjects seem to have felt the utmost concern and indignation at a Treaty so humiliating and degrading to this Country and its Allies. After a signal victory gained by the valour and discipline of British troops, by which the Enemy appears to have been cut off from all means of succour or escape, we have the sad mortification of seeing the laurels so nobly acquired torn from the brows of our brave Soldiers, and terms granted to the Enemy, disgraceful to the British name, and injurious to the best interests of the British Nation.

"Besides the restitution of the Russain fleet upon a Definitive Treaty of Peace with that Power, and the sending back to their country, without exchange, so large a number of Russian sailors by this ignominious Convention, British fleets are to convey to France the French army and its plunder, where they will be at liberty immediately to recommence their active operations against us or our Allies. The guarantee and safe conveyance of their plunder cannot but prove highly irritating to the pillaged inhabitants over whom they have tyrannized and for whose deliverance and protection the British army was sent; and the full recognition of the title and dignity of Emperor of France, while all mention of the Government of Portugal is omitted, must be considered as highly disrespectful to the legitimate authority of that country.

"We, therefore, humbly pray your Majesty, in justice to the outraged feelings of a brave, injured, and indignant people, whose blood and treasure have been thus expended, as well as to retrieve the wounded honour of the country, and to remove from its character so foul a stain in the eyes of Europe, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased immediately to institute such an inquiry into this dishonourable and unprecedented transaction, as will lead to the discovery and punishment of those by whose misconduct and incapacity the cause of the Country and its Allies has been so shamefully sacrificed.

"We beg to assure your Majesty of our unalterable fidelity, and earnest desire to co-opefate in every measure conducive to the peace, honour, and security of your Majesty's dominions.

"Signed by order of Court,

HENRY WOODTHORPE."

To which his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious Answer, which was read by Lord Hawkesbury:

"I am fully sensible of your loyalty and attachment to my Person and Government. I give credit to the motives which have dictated your Petition and Address, but I must remind you that it is inconsistent with the principles of British Justice to pronounce judgment without previous investigation. I should have hoped that recent occurrences would have convinced you, that I am at all times ready to institute inquiries on occasions in which the character of the Country, or the honour of my arms is concerned; and that the interposition of the City of London could not be necessary for inducing me to direct due inquiry to be made into a transaction, which has disappointed the hopes and expectations of the Nation."

This day an Inquisition was held, at the George tavern, in Duke-street, on the body of a youth named Yeovil, the son of a liquor-merchant. On Sunday night, after having eaten immoderately of filberts while drinking wine, he complained of a violent pain in his chest. His case became dangerous on the Monday; and he died suddenly, having apparently previously recovered, on the Tuesday.

This night a fire broke out at a chandler's shop in Hampstead-road, but was extinguished after destroying the room of the poor woman in whose apartment it originated, being herself severely burnt.

Thursday, Oct. 13.

A fire broke out this morning at a house at Walworth, which was got under, after destroying the interior of the house.—Another fire broke out at Mr. James's, in Botolph-court, at the same time, which consumed all the upper part of the house and furniture.

A fine girl, about nine years of age, the only child of Mrs. Jones, of the Rose and Crown public-house, St. Martin's-lane, died in the greatest agony a few days ago, in consequence of her being rode over some days before by a Gentleman on horseback.

Found dead in bed, at the King's Arms tavern, Bridge-street, Westminster, —— Yates, a young man, late shopman to a linen-draper near London bridge, by whom he

he had been discharged for irregular conduct. From his perturbed state of mind, and the sediment of opium in a phial, it is supposed he had destroyed himself.

This evening at six o'clock, as the Liverpool coach was starting from the Swan and two Necks, Lad-lane, it was overturned near the gateway, whereby three women and a man, outside passengers, were thrown with such violence against the pavement, as prevented the progress of their journey, and left them in a dangerous state. The man was conveyed to the hospital without hopes of recovery.

Monday, October 17.

This day an Inquest was held on the bodies of Mary Attwood, aged 14, Eliza, aged seven, and Sarah, aged five years, daughters of William Attwood, of Mitcham, Surrey, print-cutter. Mr. Parrott, surgeon, deposed, that on Tuesday the 11th instant, he was desired to visit Wm. Attwood, his wife, and four daughters, who were supposed to be poisoned in consequence of their having eaten stewed champignons on the preceding day; that he visited them immediately, when he found each of them suffering under severe vomiting and purging, attended with great pain in the head, and violent pain in the bowels; that he administered such remedies as appeared to him best calculated to get rid of the offending matter, as he knew of no method whereby vegetable poison could be decomposed; that he attended the said children till their respective deaths, which happened as follows: Mary died about two o'clock on Friday morning; Eliza at half an hour after; and Sarah at half-past four on Saturday morning; that they died violently convulsed; that on opening the body of Sarah, who seemed to suffer the most excruciating pain in the bowels, no appearance of disease existed in any part of the alimentary canal; hence he inferred that the poison acted more immediately upon the brain and nerves. These people were intoxicated within ten minutes after having eaten their meal; and the eldest daughter observed to her father how cheerful they all were. This exhilarating effect was soon followed by stupor, and the symptoms already described. A dog, which had partaken of the same stew, died on the 16th, apparently in great agonies. Mr. Attwood, his wife, and their daughter Hannah, aged 11 years, are recovering; the latter, however, only ate two spoonfuls of the stew, alledging that she did not like its flavour. It is here proper to remark, that the stew was made in an iron vessel. From this statement of facts it is sincerely hoped that persons will in future be cautious of purchasing what are usually termed champignons; as these fungi are indiscriminately gathered off the commons in the vicinity of London, and sold at the London markets for the purpose of making catsup, with the addition of mushrooms.

A smart affray took place this night, between a party of smugglers, who were proceeding with a quantity of hollands, tobacco, &c. from Fordonbridge, Kent, to London, and a party of officers, who accidentally fell in with them. The smugglers had seven horses heavily laden; and three of them were taken with the spoil. There were no fire-arms; and the smugglers, who were numerous, made their escape, after a smart action with sticks and fists.

Thursday, Oct. 20.

This day a very numerous Meeting of the Inhabitants of Westminster, was held at Westminster Hall, for the purpose of addressing his Majesty on the subject of the late Convention in Portugal, and of requesting that an enquiry be made into the causes which gave rise to that disgraceful transaction. The business was opened by Mr. Wishart, in a temperate speech, which he concluded by moving a variety of Resolutions, and an Address to his Majesty, praying for Inquiry. Mr. Finnerty submitted that the proposed Resolutions were inadequate to satisfy the injured feelings of the nation. He traced the evil to the improper mode in which military promotions are obtained in this Country, which, again, he attributed to our unequal representation in Parliament, and to the unfair influence of Borough proprietors. He suggested, however, that a Parliamentary, not a Military Inquiry, was alone calculated to meet the present evil. Mr. Sheridan and Mr. Power supported this last proposition; and it was at length resolved unanimously, to present an Address to his Majesty praying Inquiry, and that, for that purpose, his Majesty would be pleased to give directions for forthwith assembling his Parliament. The Hall was extremely crowded, upwards of 8,000 being present.

A shocking accident occurred this day, in Burleigh-street, in the Strand: a poor woman, a lodger at a cabinet-maker's, having left a blind and lame child, about eleven years old, on a chair while she went down stairs, her clothes in the mean time caught fire, and on her return she found her burnt nearly to a cinder.

Friday, Oct. 21.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in a house in White Horse-court, Rosemary-lane, which consumed part of the same, with the furniture. A child perished in the flames.

Thursday, October 27.

At a Court of Common Council, held this day, Mr. Waithman moved, "that the Answer to the City Address upon the Convention of Cintra be inserted upon the Journals;" which he accompanied by a string of resolutions, condemning the answer in very strong terms. The motion was carried by a large majority.

Ga-

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Treasury, June 25. C. T. Maling, esq. appointed a commissioner of the Excise, *vice* Lowndes, dec.

Carlton-house, June 28. Benjamin Tucker, esq. appointed (by the Prince of Wales) surveyor-general of his Royal Highness's duchy of Cornwall.

Lord Chamberlain's office, July 8. Mr. F. Carbery, of Conduit-street, appointed plumasier to his Majesty, *vice* Mrs. Townshend, of Ludgate-hill, resigned.

Whitehall, July 9. Thomas Erskine, Earl of Kellie, permitted to accept and wear the ensigns of a knight commander of the Royal Order of Vasa, conferred on him by the King of Sweden.

Whitehall, July 16. Right Rev. John Luxmoore, Bishop of Bristol, translated, by *congé d'elire*, to the See of Hereford, *vice* Cornewall, dec.——Dr. Andrew Grant, appointed first minister of the Cannongate church, co. Edinburgh, *vice* Walker, dec.

War-office, Aug. 6. Gen. Sir W. Medows, K.B. appointed governor of Hull, *vice* the Earl of Clanricarde, dec.; and Gen. E. E. Gwyn, to be lieutenant-governor of the Isle of Wight, *vice* Medows.

Whitehall, Aug. 16. Rev. Hugh Ross, presented to the church and parish of Fearn, in the presbytery of Brechin and county of Ross, *vice* Simeon, dec.

Whitehall, Aug. 20. George Fergusson, esq. of Hermand, appointed one of the lords of justiciary in that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland, *vice* Sir William Nairne, bart. of Dunsinnan, resigned.

Whitehall, Aug. 23. Rev. William-Lort Mansell, D. D. recommended, by *congé d'elire*, to be elected Bishop of Bristol, *vice* Dr. Luxmoore, translated to Hereford.

Whitehall, Aug. 27. Rev. John Plumtre, D. D. appointed dean of Gloucester cathedral, *vice* Dr. Luxmoore, resigned.

Whitehall, Aug. 30. Rev. John-Banks Jenkinson, M. A. appointed a prebendary of Worcester cathedral, *vice* Plumtre.

War-office, Sept. 3. Col. J. Robertson, on half-pay of 92d Foot, appointed deputy-governor of Fort George, *vice* Steward, dec.

Whitehall, Sept. 6. Robert Blair, esq. dean of the Faculty of Advocates, appointed president of the College of Justice in Scotland.—Hay Campbell, LL.D. of Succoth, co. Dumbarton, late president of the College of Justice in Scotland, created a baronet of the United Kingdom.

Whitehall, Sept. 13. Right Rev. Thomas Dampier, Bishop of Rochester, translated, by *congé d'elire*, to the See of Ely, *vice* Dr. James Yorke, dec.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

REV. John Doncaster, M. A. and one of his Majesty's preachers at Whitehall, elected head-master of Oakham school, Rutland, *vice* Bradford, resigned.

Rev. Samuel Birch, M.A. (son of the worthy Alderman), elected Geometry lecturer of Gresham college, *vice* Kettilby, dec.

William Fielding, esq. of the Temple, appointed one of the magistrates of Queen-square Police-office, *vice* Phillips, dec.

N. G. Clarke, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, appointed one of his Majesty's counsel.

G. Chambers, esq. (son of the late Sir William C.) appointed one of the magistrates of Union-hall Police-office, Southwark, *vice* Holland, resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. John Blanchard, master of the Academy at Nottingham, Middleton-on-the-Woulds R. co. York, *vice* Brearcy, dec.

Rev. Jelinger Symons, jun. M.A. Monkland V. co. Hereford,

Rev. Henry Hasted, M. A. lecturer of St. Mary's, Bury, Bradfield-Combust R. Suffolk, *vice* Norford, dec.

Rev. James Hogg, curate of Geddington, co. Northampton, Glendon R. in that county, *vice* Littlehales, dec.

Rev. John Collinson, M.A. Great Ponton R. co. Lincoln, *vice* Fontaine, dec.

Rev. Frederick-William Blomberg, Bradford V. Wilts, *vice* Bowles, dec.

Rev. N. Ruddock, M.A. Churchdown perpetual curacy, co. Gloucester.

Rev. Henry Manning, Drewsteignton R. Devon, *vice* Roberts, dec.

Rev. G. F. Bates, B. A. elected lecturer of St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, *vice* Gregory, dec.

Rev. Sir Robert Peat, D.D. New Brentford V. Middlesex.

Rev. . . . Davenport, vicar of Ratcliffe-upon-Trent, Tythby-cum-Cropwell-Butler V. co. Nottingham, *vice* Clarke, dec.

Rev. Robert Hankinson, M. A. Walpole St. Andrew V. near Lynn, *vice* Smith, dec.

Rev. Richard Inman, Holy Trinity V. King's Court, in York, *vice* Willan, dec.

Rev. John Brown, M. A. rector of Kildale, Kirkleatham V. co. York.

Rev. John Owen, curate of Fulham, Middlesex, Paggleham R. Essex, *vice* Scott, dec.

Rev. William Salter, East Teignmouth perpetual curacy, Devon.

Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, M. A. Bocking deanry, Essex, *vice* Aynsley, dec.

Rev. James Stewart Freeman, D. D. Leckford prebend, Hants.

Rev. John Lukin, son of the Dean of Wells, Coombe prebend, in Wells cathedral, *vice* Fownes, dec.

Rev. Duke Yonge, jun. Newton-Ferrers R. Devon.

Rev. John Athow, B.A. St. Edmund the King R. Norwich.

Rev. Robert Baker, Beenham V. Berks, *vice* Douglas, dec.

Rev. John Wetherall, B. A. Streatly V. Berks, *vice* Hoffman, dec.

Rev.

Rev. George Sherer, Crondhall V. Hants, *vice* Crane, dec.

Rev. John Stevens, Swalcliffe V. co. Oxford, *vice* Caswell, dec.

Rev. J. Richards, St. Michael's curacy, Bath, *vice* Phillott, resigned.

Rev. Jeremiah Scolfield, B. D. Barton-on-the-Heath R. co. Warwick.

Rev. Charles Proby, rector of Stanwick, co. Northampton, to a prebend in Lincoln cathedral.

Rev. George Howes, M.A. Spixworth R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. W. G. Hornidge, Llanbethian V. co. Glamorgan, and to a minor canonry of Gloucester cathedral.

Rev. R. S. Skillern, Chipping-Norton V. co. Oxford, *vice* Evans, dec.

Rev. R. Emmerson, Norton perpetual curacy, co. Gloucester.

Rev. Thomas Price, curate of Landaff St. Mellons and Llanedern V. in the diocese of Landaff.

Rev. George Gordon, precentor of Exeter, to a prebend in Exeter cathedral.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

June HAY-MARKET.

15. Sylvest. Daggerwood—The Castle Spectre—The Lying Valet.
16. Hamlet—Fortune's Frolick. [the Alps.
17. The Wheel of Fortune—The Hunter of
18. The Heir-at-Law—Agreeable Surprise.
20. The Stranger—A Mogul Tale.
21. The Mountaineers—Lock and Key.
22. John Bull—The Review.
23. Hamlet—Catch Him Who Can!
24. Ways and Means—Five Miles Off—Tom Thumb. [Petruchio—The Critick.
25. The Hunter of the Alps—Katharine and
27. The Stranger—Love Laughs at Lock-
28. Speed the Plough—The Review. [smiths.
29. The Heir-at-Law—Tom Thumb.
30. The Wheel of Fortune—*Plot and Counterplot; or, The Portrait of Michael Cervantes.* [Ditto.

July 1. A Mogul Tale—Five Miles Off—
2. A Tale of Mystery—We Fly by Night—Ditto.
4. The Iron Chest—Plot and Counterplot.
5. The Wonder!—Ditto.
6. Seeing is Believing—The Battle of Hexham—Ditto.
7. Sighs—The Ghost—Ditto.
8. We Fly by Night—The Critick—Ditto.
9. Five Miles Off—Plot and Counterplot—Tom Thumb.
11. The Iron Chest—Plot and Counterplot.
12. Wild Oats—Ditto. [pin—Ditto.
13. Fatal Curiosity—The Cheats of Scapin.
14. A Tale of Mystery—The Escapes—Katharine and Petruchio.
15. Seeing is Believing—The Battle of Hexham—Love Laughs at Locksmiths.
16. The Surrender of Calais—The Cheats of Scapin. [The Escapes.
18. The Hunter of the Alps—The Review—
19. A Mogul Tale—Five Miles Off—Plot and Counterplot. [Tom Thumb.
20. The Mountaineers—Mrs. Wiggins—
21. The Poor Gentleman—Plot and Counter-
22. The Heir-at-Law—The Escapes. [plot.
23. Sighs—Musick Mad—Plot and Counterp.
25. The Dramatist—The Blind Boy—Ditto.
26. The Revenge—The Ghost—The Cheats of Scapin. [terplot—Tom Thumb.
27. Catch Him Who Can!—Plot and Coun-
28. The Iron Chest—Plot and Counterplot.
29. Sylvester Daggerwood—*The Africans; or, War, Love, and Duty*—Mrs. Wiggins.
30. Seeing is Believing—The Africans—The Cheats of Scapin. [Locksmiths.

Aug. 1. The Africans—Love Laughs at
2. Sylvester Daggerwood—The Africans—The Waterman. [Spoil'd Child.
3. The Mock Doctor—The Africans—The
4. Ways and Means—The Africans.
5. The Ghost—The Africans—The Cheats of Scapin. [lies of a Day.
6. The Africans—Musick Mad—The Fol-
8. Ditto—The Spoil'd Child—Catch Him Who Can! [tery.
9. Ditto—Mrs. Wiggins—A Tale of Mys-
10. Ditto—Seeing is Believing—The Hunter of the Alps. [and Petruchio.
11. Ditto—The Mock Doctor—Katharine
12. Ditto—The Blind Boy. [Mad.
13. Ditto—Plot and Counterplot—Musick
15. Ditto—The Recruiting Serjeant—Tom Thumb. [Valentine and Orson.
16. The Blind Boy—Plot and Counterplot—
17. The Africans—The Ghost—The Escapes.
18. Five Miles Off—The Review—Hob in
19. The Africans—The Blind Boy. [the Well.
20. The Revenge—Musick Mad—The Village Lawyer.
22. The Young Quaker—Blue Devils—*First Come First Serv'd; or, The Biter Bit.*
23. The Africans—The Blind Boy.
24. The Pannel—Who Wins?—The Critick.
25. The Africans—Seeing is Believing—Plot and Counterplot.
26. The Africans—The Pannel.
27. Ditto—Mrs. Wiggins—Tom Thumb.
29. Pizarro—The Critick.
30. The Africans—Musick Mad—The Blind
31. Ditto—*Yes or No?* [Boy.

Sept. 1. Ditto—Blue Devils—Ditto.
2. Ditto—The Ghost—Ditto.
3. Zorinski—The Critick—Plot and Counterplot. [No?
5. The Africans—The Blind Boy—Yes or
6. Ditto—The Escapes—Ditto. [Scapin.
7. Ditto—Yes or No?—The Cheats of
8. Ditto—Tom Thumb—Yes or No?
9. The Honey-Moon—Plot and Counterplot—Valentine and Orson.
10. The Africans—Musick Mad—Yes or No? [Counterplot.
12. The Dramatist—Yes or No?—Plot and
13. The Africans—The Critick—T. Thumb.
14. Hamlet—The Cheats of Scapin.
15. The Africans—Plot and Counterplot—Yes or No?

P. 372.

P. 372. The Rev. Mr. Wood, successor to the late Dr. Joseph Priestley, at Mill-hill, near Leeds, received his grammatical education under Dr. Stephen Addington, at Market-Harborough; from which place, his father being a Calvinist, he was removed, in 1761, to the Academical Institution at Hoxton; but he at length pursued the remainder of his studies under the direction of Drs. Savage and Kippis. Here he first became acquainted with the principles of Unitarianism. The displeasure of his father on this occasion was very great, and produced, for some time, a cessation of personal intercourse. The dutiful conduct, however, of the son, and particularly his exertions to assist him when he, in the latter part of his life, fell into difficulties, very much softened the father, and even led him to believe that so much goodness in his son, notwithstanding his want of an orthodox belief, might recommend him to the favour and acceptance of his final Judge. In 1767 Mr. Wood, jun. succeeded Mr. Ralph in the charge of a small congregation at Stamford; whence he removed to Ipswich, as assistant to the Rev. Thomas Scott, the learned translator of the Book of Job, and author of a volume of Devotional Poems. In 1773, on Dr. Priestley's engagement with Lord Shelburne, he was invited to the congregation at Mill-hill, near Leeds, whose highly respected pastor he continued till his death. In 1789 and 1790 he greatly distinguished himself as secretary to the United Association of Protestant Dissenters of the Three Denominations in the West Riding of Yorkshire, for co-operating in the Application for the Repeal of the Test Act. Several excellent papers were on this occasion the production of his pen, particularly an animated Expostulation, addressed to Mr. Wilberforce, upon his sentiments and conduct on that occasion. About four years ago he printed a number of Forms of Prayer for Public Worship, which have since been used in the morning service at Mill-hill. Of these, there is very respectful mention made, and a very high character given of their Author, by the Rev. Mr. Wyvill, in the 6th volume of his Political Papers, which contains three or four of Mr. Wood's letters. In his politicks Mr. W. was a Whig. In the address which Mr. Wood delivered, on the 19th of January last, in the Rotunda adjoining the Cloth-hall at Leeds, he observed, "It is my firm conviction, that if the measures you are now pursuing had been taken in the time of the late Ministry, and before the death of the ever-to-be-lamented Mr. Fox, you would at this time have enjoyed the blessings of peace." Hitherto we have only spoken of Mr. Wood as he might have resembled many men. We come now to treat of that philanthropy in which he probably surpassed them. In his Sermon on Universal Benevolence, preached in 1781, are some striking passages, which, if they had fallen under the notice of the amiable and spirited Author of "The History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade," would certainly have secured Mr. Wood a place among the forerunners in this great cause, in his third chapter. Mr. Wood's publications were mostly Sermons, and the Forms of Prayer before-mentioned.

P. 854, l. 12, r. "1758."

P. 856. Bishop Yorke was the youngest of four sons of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, who had their academical education at Bene't college, Cambridge, where he proceeded M. A. 1732, and D. D. (not LL.D.) 1770.

P. 858. Mr. John Home was a native of Scotland, and, it is believed, related to David Hume the Historian *. Mr. H. was bred to the ministry in the Kirk of Scotland: but, notwithstanding the rigour of that Church, finding in his natural genius a bent to Poetry, and not conceiving that Tragedy, in which the principles of virtue, of morality, of filial duty, of patriotic zeal, and of reverence for an over-ruling Power, could be inconsistent with the profession of a Religion in which all these are in the strongest manner inculcated and enjoined, he formed a dramatic piece, and presenting it to the managers of the theatre at Edinburgh, at that time in a more flourishing condition than it had been for many years before, and vying, in every respect, as far as circumstances would permit, with those of this Metropolis, they saw its merit, readily accepted it, put it into rehearsal, and prepared for the performance of it in such a manner as might do honour to the author, and bring both credit and emolument to themselves. These transactions, however, coming to the knowledge of the elders of the Kirk, they, in their great zeal, first remonstrated with the author on the *heinous crime* he was committing; but he, not quite so perfectly convinced as they would have had him of the iniquity of the act itself, unconscious of any ill intention, and pretty thoroughly persuaded that his play would meet with a success from which he should reap both fame and profit, was not willing at once to desist, nor with his own hands to pull down a fabrick he had, at the expence of much time and labour, been rearing. They now endeavoured to terrify

* The difference of their names, Home and Hume, would seem to shew that the relationship must, at any rate, have been distant.

terrify the performers from representing it, but with no better success. Author and actors were both equally incorrigible; the piece was brought on, and met with that encouragement which its merit very justly entitled it to. What remained then for these incensed elders to do, but in a public convocation to expel and for ever disqualify for the ministry not only this disobedient son, but even others, his friends, who were wicked enough either to keep him company or go to see his piece performed; and, by various pamphlets, advertisements, &c. to thunder their *Anathemas* against those implements of Satan the actors, who had thus led aside, or at least abetted in his wandering, this lost sheep of the flock. However, as persecution most commonly defeats its own purposes, so did it happen in this case; for the ill treatment which Mr. Home had met with in his own country procured him a most valuable protection in an adjacent one. Being known to the Earl of Bute, and that Nobleman representing the circumstances of this unreasonable oppression, exercised on a man of genius, to our present Sovereign, then Prince of Wales, his Royal Highness stretched out his protecting hand to the Author of "Douglas," and, by settling a very handsome pension on him, and sheltering him under his own patronage, put it out of the power of either Bigotry, Envy, or Malevolence, to blast his laurels. Mr. Home continued to pursue his poetical talents, and produced more dramatic pieces, which at various periods have been brought on the stage; but, whether through an eagerness to prove still farther his inclination to deserve the favour he met with, he did not allow himself a sufficient time for the planning, digesting, re-considering, and correcting his works; or that in his first play the diffidence of a young author might make him more ready to ask and to pursue the judgment of others, or from any other cause, we know not; but "Douglas" seems still to stand as Mr. Home's masterpiece in dramatic writing. He never afterwards resumed his clerical profession, but enjoyed a place under the Government, which he obtained many years ago. It was reported, not long since, that he had some pretensions to the title of Earl of Dunbar, but on what ground we have not learned. His plays, which are all tragedies, are intituled as follows: 1. "Douglas," 8vo, 1757; 2. "Agis," 8vo, 1758; 3. "The Siege of Aquileia," 8vo, 1760; 4. "The Fatal Discovery," 8vo, 1769; 5. "Alonzo," 8vo, 1773; 6. "Alfred," 8vo, 1778."

P. 859. The Hon. Margaret-Anne Nesham, wife of Capt. N. of the Royal Navy (to whom she was married in November 1802), was the third and youngest daughter of the late Thomas Lord Graves.

P. 860. Dean Ekins was private tutor to the late Duke of Rutland, and accompanied him as his chaplain when he was lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He was of King's college, Cambridge; where he proceeded B. A. 1755, M. A. 1758; and had been assistant at Eton school.

P. 861. Mr. Creed, who was accidentally drowned in the harbour of Gijon, was the brother, not the son, as has been erroneously stated, of the Navy Agent, who is a principal in the firm of Marsh and Creed. His body was picked up, and buried with due solemnity.—The body of Capt. Herbert was also picked up, a few days after the unfortunate accident, by the Unicorn frigate, and interred at Gijon, with military honours, on the 23d of September last. It being a Roman Catholic country, and having no Protestant minister at hand, they were under the necessity of procuring an Officer from the Unicorn to perform the funeral rites agreeably to our Established Religion. Most of the English there, and many Portuguese of the first respectability, attended the funerals.

P. 862. The Christian name of Mr. Vickers was *James*. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge; B. A. 1773, M. A. 1776; and his age was 59. From the curacy of St. Michael's, at St. Alban's, he became curate of St. Michael, Wood-street, London. The living he obtained from Lord Chancellor Thurlow was the rectory of Courteenhall. His remains were interred in the vicar's vault in the chancel of St. Laurence Jewry, on the 5th of October. The service was read by the Rev. Dr. Andrewes, rector of St. James's, Westminster; and the pall was supported by the following Reverend Gentlemen: Dr. Gaskin, Messieurs Edwardes, Pugh, Smedley, Lucas, and Lendon.—The Rev. *John* Vickers, who was of Queen's college, Cambridge, and afterwards fellow and tutor of Trinity hall, is now rector of Sunningdon, Norfolk, in the gift of that Society.

P. 862. Mr. Professor Porson was born at East Ruston, in Norfolk, on Christmas-day 1759; so that he was only in his 49th year. Every thing about this eminent Scholar, and particularly the circumstances which laid the foundation of that most inestimable memory by which he was enabled to store his mind with all the riches of Literature, antient and modern, will become truly interesting to the world. He owed the blessing to the care and judgment of his father, Mr. Huggin Porson, who was parish-clerk of East Ruston, and who, though in humble life, and without the advantages himself of early education, laid the basis of his son's unparalleled acquirements. From the earliest dawn of intellect, Mr. Porson began the task of fixing the attention of his children, three sons and a daughter; and he had taught

Richard,

Richard, his eldest son, all the common rules of Arithmetick, without the use of a book or slate, pen or pencil, up to the Cube-root, before he was nine years of age. The memory was thus incessantly exercised; and, by this early habit of working a question in Arithmetick by the mind only, he acquired such a talent of close and intense thinking, and such a power of arranging every operation that occupied his thought, as, in process of time, to render the most difficult problems, which to other men required the assistance of written figures, easy to the retentive faculties of his memory. He was initiated in letters by a process equally efficacious. His father taught him to read and write at one and the same time. He drew the form of the letter either with chalk on a board, or with the finger in sand; and Richard was made at once to understand and imitate the impression. As soon as he could speak, he could trace the letters; and this exercise delighting his fancy, an ardour of imitating whatever was put before him was excited to such a degree, that the walls of the house were covered with characters which attracted notice from their neatness and fidelity of delineation. At nine years of age, he and his youngest brother, Thomas, were sent to the village-school, kept by a Mr. Summers, a plain but intelligent and worthy man, who, having had the misfortune in infancy to cripple his left hand, was educated for the purpose of teaching, and he discharged his duties with the most exemplary attention. He professed nothing beyond English, Writing, and Arithmetick; but he was a good accomptant and an excellent writing-master. He perfected the Professor in that delightful talent of writing in which he so peculiarly excelled; but which we are doubtful whether it was to be considered as an advantage or a detriment to him in his progress through life. It certainly had a considerable influence on his habits, and made him devote many precious moments to copying, which might have been better employed in composition. It has been the means, however, of enriching his library with annotations, in a text the most beautiful, and with such perfect imitation of the original manuscript or printing, as to embellish every work which his erudition enabled him to elucidate. He continued under Mr. Summers three years; and every evening during that time he had to repeat by heart to his father the lessons and the tasks of the day; and this not in a loose and desultory manner, but in the rigorous order in which whatever he had been occupied about had been done; and thus again the process of recollection was cherished and strengthened, so as to become a quality of his mind.

It was impossible that such a youth should remain unnoticed, even in a place so thinly peopled and so obscure as the parish of East Ruston. The Rev. Mr. Hewitt heard of his extraordinary propensities to study, his gift of attention to whatever was taught him, and the wonderful fidelity with which he retained whatever he had acquired. He took him and his brother Thomas under his care, and instructed them in the Classicks. The progress of both was great; but that of Richard was most extraordinary. It became the topick of astonishment beyond the district; and, when he had reached his fourteenth year, had engaged the notice of all the gentlemen in the vicinity. Among others, he was mentioned as a prodigy to an opulent and liberal man, the late Mr. Norris, who, after having put the youth under an examination of the severest kind, and from which an ordinary boy would have shrunk dismayed, he was sent to Eton. This happened in the month of August 1774, when he was in his fifteenth year: and in that great seminary he, almost from the commencement of his career, displayed such a superiority of intellect, such facility of acquirement, such quickness of perception, and such a talent of bringing forward to his purpose all that he had ever read, that the upper boys took him into their society, and promoted the cultivation of his mind by their lessons, as well, probably, as by imposing upon him the performance of their own exercises. He was courted by them as the never-failing resource in every difficulty; and in all the playful excursions of the imagination, in their frolicks, as well as in their serious tasks, Porson was the constant adviser and support. He used to dwell on this lively part of his youth with peculiar complacency; and we have heard him repeat a Drama which he wrote for exhibition in their long Chamber, and other compositions, both of seriousness and drollery, with a zest that the recollection of his enjoyment at the time never failed to revive in him. We fear, however, that at this early age his constitution received a shock, which was soon after aggravated by the death of his worthy patron. An imposthume formed on his lungs, and he was threatened by a consumption. But it fortunately broke, and he recovered his health, though his frame was weakened. The death of Mr. Norris was the source of severe mortification to him; for though, by the kindness of some eminent and liberal persons, he was continued at Eton, he felt the loss he had sustained in the most poignant degree. He was entered of Trinity College towards the end of 1777; and his character having gone before him to the University, he was from the first regarded as a youth whose extraordinary endowments

endowments would keep up and extend the reputation of the unrivalled Society into which he had entered. Nor did he disappoint the hopes that had been formed of him. In every branch of study to which he applied himself, his course was so rapid as to astonish every competent observer. It happened that he was drawn first to read in Mathematicks, in which, from his early exercises, he was so eminently calculated to shine, but from which he drew no benefit; and then, by the prospect of a scholarship, which, however, did not become vacant till long after, he sat down to the Classicks. In this pursuit he soon acquired undisputed pre-eminence. He got the medal of course, and was elected a Fellow in 1781; in 1785 he took his degree of Master of Arts; but long before the period had elapsed when he must either enter into holy orders or surrender his fellowship, he had (after the most grave and deliberate investigation, to which he had brought all that acute gift of examination that has been made so perceptible in his Letters to Mr. Archdeacon Travis *, made up his mind on the subject of subscription. We are sure that his determination cost him many painful and laborious days and months of study. His heart and mind were deeply penetrated by the purest sentiments of religion; and it was a memorable and most estimable feature of his character, that in no moment the most unguarded, in that ardour of discussion which alone drew him into indulgence, was he ever known to utter a single expression of discontent at the Establishment, of derision at those who thought differently from himself, much less of profanation or impiety. He was truly and actively pious; but it was of an order that admitted not of shackles. So early as 1786 he had made up his mind to surrender his fellowship, though, with an enfeebled constitution, he had nothing to depend upon but acquirements that are very unprofitable to their owner. A lay-fellowship, to be sure, might have secured his services to the cause of Letters; but the disingenuous conduct of an individual withheld from him that resource. In 1791 his fellowship ceased, and he was thrown upon the world without a profession, his feelings wounded by the mortification he had suffered, and with a constitution little qualified to encounter the bustle of the world. Some private friends, however, stept in; and soon after he was elected Greek Professor of Cambridge, by an unanimous vote of the seven Electors. The distinction of this appointment was grateful to him. The salary is but 40*l.* a year. It was his earnest wish, however, to have made it an active and efficient office; and it was his determination to give an annual Course of Lectures in the College, if rooms had been assigned him for the purpose. These Lectures, as he designed, and had in truth made preparations for them, would have been invaluable; for he would have found occasion to elucidate the languages in general, and to have displayed their relations, their differences, their near and remote connexions, their changes, their structure, their principles of etymology, and their causes of corruption. If any one man was qualified for this gigantic task, it was Mr. Professor Porson; but his wishes were counteracted. From this time, instead of Lectures, he turned his thoughts to publication. His Letters to Mr. Archdeacon Travis, as has been truly said, put the controversy on the disputed text to rest; and indeed it was the peculiar felicity of his mind, that whatever he undertook to elucidate he fixed for ever in the light. In 1795 he married Mrs. Luman, a sister of James Perry, esq. (Editor of the Morning Chronicle), who sunk under a decline in April 1797; and from that time the Professor himself was so incessantly afflicted with a spasmodic asthma as to interrupt him in every study to which he applied himself. Whether his sedentary habits served to bring it on, we know not; but certainly few men had been accustomed to such patient and continued toil. He had undertaken to make out and copy the almost obliterated Manuscript of the invaluable Lexicon of Photius, which he had borrowed from the Library of Trinity College. And this he had with unparalleled difficulty just completed, when the beautiful copy, which had cost him ten months of incessant toil, was burnt in the house of Mr. Perry, at Merton. The original, being an union entrusted to him by his College, he carried with him wherever he went; and he was fortunately absent from Merton on the morning of the fire. Unruffled by the loss, he sat down without a murmur, and made a second copy as beautiful as the first. It is extant in his library, and is quite ready for the press. Of the Plays of Euripides which he published, the Learned World has pronounced its judgment; and it may be pleasant for our Readers to know, that he has left an Orestes quite ready for the press. On the establishment of the London Institution, the Managers manifested their own discernment and love of letters by selecting him to be their principal Librarian; an appointment for which he was peculiarly qualified; and if time and health had been allowed him, he would have made their Library truly valuable. His own, which he had been gradually

* Which first graced the pages of this Miscellany; see our volumes for 1788 and 1789. His acute critiques on Sir John Hawkins had before appeared, in 1787, under the signature of *Sundry Whereof.*

dually collecting for thirty years, he had enriched by annotations of such value and importance to Literature, that we hope and trust, the whole will be placed in his own College, that it may for ever be within the reach of those whom his example may arouse to similar pursuits, though they may despair of reaching equal attainments. Mr. Porson, as we have stated before, has, for the last eleven years, been the incessant victim of spasmodic asthma; during the agony of which he never went to bed, and in which he was forced to abstain from all sustenance. This greatly debilitated his body; and about a month ago he was afflicted by an intermittent fever; he had an unfortunate objection to medical advice, and he resorted to his usual remedy of abstinence; but in the evening of Monday the 19th of September, while walking in the Strand, apparently in perfect health, he was seized with a paroxysm of the epileptic kind, to which he had been subject at a much earlier period of his life. Not being known to the persons who witnessed his situation, he was conveyed to St. Martin's Workhouse, where he continued in a state of total insensibility until about six o'clock on the following morning; but one of the attendants of the London Institution seeing a paragraph in a paper, stating that circumstance, and that the gentleman carried to the workhouse had a memorandum-book, with some Greek notes, in his pocket, supposing it to be Mr. Porson, repaired thither, and brought him to the house in the Old Jewry, where he arrived a little before ten on Tuesday morning. Having called for breakfast, he took his cup of tea in the room of the library distinguished as the Globe Room; and entered into conversation with some of the Gentlemen of the Establishment; remarking that the Keeper of the Workhouse was a wag, and endeavoured to pose him with his wit. They observed much incoherence both in his manner and matter, and, fearing that he was labouring under some fatal disorder, they thought it right to recommend him to prepare his will. He at first seemed reluctant, but afterwards assented to the propriety of it, and entered into some general conversation on the moral obligation of disposing of our property after death; adding, that the subject had often been treated in a legal way, but scarcely ever in the manner he wished, excepting in a work intituled "Symbliography," and he afterwards left the room, and brought one of his Catalogues, in which that book was described. He remained in conversation in this way during five hours, sometimes in the full exercise of his faculties, at others, wild and wandering; when, at three o'clock, he went to Cole's Coffee-house, near the Royal Exchange, where he frequently dined. After talking to a friend there, he suddenly left the place, and proceeded to Cornhill, where, looking up at the vane and clock of the Exchange, which had been under repair, a number of persons assembled round him, surprised at his fixed attention, the motive of which he did not explain. The Porter of the London Institution, happening to observe him in this situation, conducted him back to Cole's; where, on taking two glasses of wine, the paroxysm and insensibility returned; and he was carried home in a coach to the Old Jewry, and remained in a condition of torpor, with very short intermissions, until Sunday, when he died. Perhaps no man had more contempt for the practice of physick than Mr. Porson, and yet no one had a more numerous and intimate acquaintance with gentlemen of the medical profession. He was, during his illness, visited by a great variety of persons in all departments of the Pharmaceutic. Among not the least active were Dr. Babington and Mr. Norris. The body was opened by some medical men; and they have given a report, ascribing his death "to the effused lymph in and upon the brain, which they believe to have been the effect of recent inflammation. The heart was sound; and the pericardium contained the usual quantity of lymph. The left lung had adhesions to the pleura, and bore the marks of former inflammation. The right lung was in a perfectly sound state." This is signed by Dr. Babington, Sir William Blizard, Mr. Norris, Mr. Blizard, and Mr. Upton. In refutation of an idle falsehood about the form of his scull, they add, "that it was thinner than usual, and of hard consistence." Mr. Porson has left a sister living, an amiable and accomplished woman, the wife of Sir. day Hawes, esq. of Coltishall, in Norfolk; they have five children; and their eldest son is entered of Benet College, Cambridge. Henry, the second brother of the Professor, was settled in a farm in Essex, and died young, leaving three children. His brother Thomas kept a boarding-school at Fakenham, an excellent scholar, and died in 1792 without issue; and his father, Mr. Huggin Porson, died in 1805, in his 74th year. His mother died in 1784, aged 57. On Monday, Oct. 3, his remains were removed from the house of the London Institution in the Old Jewry, in order to be deposited in Trinity College Chapel, Cambridge. The Directors of the Institution ordered the house to be shut for the day, and the Under Librarians and other officers assisted in the solemnity. The procession from London consisted of four mourning-coaches, followed by six private carriages; and the persons who attended him were his relatives and most intimate friends.

friends. At half after two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, the hearse arrived at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was received at the great gate, and conveyed to the Hall, where, according to antient usage, in cases where this distinguished tribute of respect is paid to a Member, the body lay in state till five o'clock; at which hour the Lord Bishop of Bristol (Master of the College), the Vice-master, Senior and Junior Fellows, Bachelors of Arts, Scholars, and other Members resident in the University, in their academical habits, and in black scarfs, bands, and gloves, walked from the Combination Room, accompanied by the Chief Mourners, into the Hall; and, after moving round the body, which was placed in the midst, they took their seats, the Chief Mourners being placed on the right hand and left of the Master. Several Epitaphs in Greek and English verse, the effusions of reverential respect for his high attainments and of love for his virtues, were placed on the pall, and were read with the most sympathetic interest by his former Associates in Study. An Anthem was chaunted by the Choir. After which, the body was raised by the bearers, and a most solemn procession was made round the great quadrangle of the College, from the Hall to the Chapel in this order:

Two Porters.
Singing Men and Boys, two and two.
Mr. Wilson, the Undertaker.
A Page. The Feather-lid. A Page.
Dr. Davy, Physic. Mr. Oakes, Apothec.
The Rev. John Shepherd, Minister of Trinity Church. } { The Rev. Mr. Henshaw, Conductof theChapel.
The Lord Bishop of Bristol, Master.
The Body, supported by the eight Senior Fellows; *viz.* the Rev. G. A. Browne, Rev. Dr. Ramsden, Rev. Dr. Raine, Rev. J. Lambert, Rev. G. F. Tavell, Rev. J. Hailstone, Rev. J. Davis, and the Rev. J. H. Renouard, Vice-master.
Chief Mourners.
James Perry, and Sidney Hawes, jun. esqs. brother-in-law and nephew of the deceased.
Junior Fellows, two and two.
Bachelors, two and two.
Scholars, two and two.
Pensioners, two and two.
Mr. John Newbery, Clerk of the Chapel, and
Other Servants of the College, two and two.

On entering the Chapel, which was illuminated, the Lord Bishop, Chief Mourners, and all the Members of the College took their places, and the Choir performed an Anthem. After which, the Lord Bishop read the Lesson, and the procession moved in the same order to the grave, which was at the foot of the statue of Sir Isaac Newton, and surrounded by those of all the illustrious Persons which this College has produced. When they had taken their stations around the grave, and the body was placed above it ready for interment, the Funeral Anthem was performed by the Choir, in the adjoining Chapel, during the most perfect silence of the auditory, and with the most solemn effect. The Service was then read by the Lord Bishop with as aweful, dignified, and impressive a pathos as was ever witnessed on any former solemnity of the kind. He was himself overwhelmed as he proceeded by his feelings; and he communicated the sympathetic emotion to every listening friend of the deceased. Nothing could be more solemn nor more affecting than his tone and delivery. The senior Members of the College, who had lived with the Professor in habits of the most endearing intercourse for 30 years, and who had had the best means of estimating the wonderful height and variety of his attainments, shed tears of sorrow over the grave; and the whole assembly displayed a feeling of grief and interest, which bespoke the sense they entertained of the irreparable loss that not only their own Society but the Literary World had suffered by his death.

Births.

LATELY, at Stacumnie, co. Kildare, in Ireland, the lady of Sir Simon Bradstreet, bart. a daughter.

At Dublin, the wife of Captain George Burdett, R. N. a son.

At Llanstephan, the wife of Tho. Morris, esq. banker, of Carmarthen, a son.

The wife of Maj.-gen. Loft, M.P. a daugh.

Sept. 17. At Crofton-hall, Cumberland, the lady of Sir Wasdale Brisco, bart. a son and heir.

19. At Dodington, co. Gloucester, the Hon. Mrs. Codrington, a son.

21. The wife of N. B. Hodgson, esq. of Brafferton-hall, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, a son and heir.

23. At Dungannon-park, the seat of Viscount Northland, the Hon. Mrs. Edmund Knox, a son.

26. At Cottesbach, co. Leicester, the wife of George W. Marriott, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, a son.

Oct. 1. The wife of Mr. Serjeant Rough, a son.

2. In Fitzroy-street, the wife of Wm. Morgan, esq. of Potter's-bar, a daughter.

3. At Babworth-hall, Notts, the lady of the Hon. John-Bridgeman Simpson, a dau.

4. At her house in Lower Grosvenor-str. Lady Kinnaird, a daughter.

5. In Portman-square, the lady of Sir Henry Lushington, bart. a son.

At Worthing, Sussex, the wife of Major-general Onslow, a son.

7. In Grosvenor-place, the wife of Augustus Hamilton, esq. a son.

9. In York-place, Mary-la-Bonne, the lady of the Hon. E. Stewart, a son.

At Sandling, near Hythe, in Kent, the wife of William Deedes, esq. M. P. a son.

10. Mrs. James Steward, of Woolwich, in Kent, two daughters.

The wife of Capt. Mansell, commander of the Sea Fencibles at Grimsby, a daugh.

11. At Camberwell-grove, the wife of Capt. Honyman, R. N. a son.

In Great Mary-la-Bonne-street, the wife of Capt. Rolls, R. N. a son.

At her father's house in Savage-gardens, the wife of Lieut.-col. Horsford, a daughter.

12. In Grafton-street, Piccadilly, the Viscountess Hinchinbroke, a daughter.

In Upper Gower-street, the wife of Geo. Shum, esq. a son.

In Upper Brook-street, the wife of John Drummond, esq. a son.

16. At Exmouth, Devon, the wife of Capt. Martin, of the first Guards, a son.

19. At Edinburgh, Lady Harriet Ancram, a daughter.

In Great James-street, Bedford-row, the wife of Frederick Grellet, esq. twins.

20. At Castle Craig, in Scotland, the lady of Sir Thomas-Gibson Carmichael, bart. of Stirling, a daughter.

At Woolwich, in Kent, the wife of Lieut.-col. Robe, of the Royal Artillery, a daught.

21. In Green-street, Grosvenor-square, the wife of Capt. Montagu Wynyard, a son.

22. In Russell-square, the wife of William Anderson, esq. a son.

23. At Woburn abbey, in Bedfordshire, the Duchess of Bedford, a son.

27. In Duchess-street, Portman-square, the wife of Thomas Hope, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. ... AT Edinburgh, Mr. Geo. Cooke, of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, to Miss Lambe, daughter of John L. esq. of Newark, Notts.

Sept. 21. At St. Pancras, Thomas Swale, esq. of Little Barton-lodge, Suffolk, to Mrs. Sharpe, widow of George S. esq. of the Views, Huntingdon, and one of the daughters of the late Sir Gillies Payne, bart. of Tempsford-hall, co. Bedford.

26. At St. Pancras, by special licence, William Duesbury, esq. of Derby, to Annabella, daughter of William E. Sheffield, esq. of the Polygon, Somers-town.

27. At East Knowle, Kent, George Law, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of J. C. Still, esq.

At Leicester, the Rev. Charles Arnold, B. A. vicar of Roydon, Essex, to Anna, eldest dau. of Tho. Buxton, esq. of Leicester.

28. James Glassford, esq. advocate, to Miss Murray, daughter of the late Sir William M. bart. of Ochtertyre, in Scotland.

29. At Bristol, D. Burr, esq. major-general in the East India Company's Service, to Mary, yougest daughter and coheiress of the late James Davis, esq. of Chepstow.

Oct. 1. James Howard, esq. of Morden, Surrey, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Mr. Hen. Winstanley, of Cheapside.

5. At St. George's, Hanover-square, by special licence, Wm. A'Court, esq. eldest son of Sir William A'C. bart. of Heytesbury, Wilts, to Maria, second daughter of Lady Bridget Bouverie.

At Alderley, in Cheshire, the Rev. Henry Law, vicar of Standon, Herts, to Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Hibbert, esq. of Harehill, Cheshire, and of Clapham, Surrey.

B. Stephenson, esq. of Devonshire-str. to Anne-Mary, only daughter of the Rev. Wm. Holmes, of Normanton-on-Soar, Notts.

At Milverton, co. Somerset, Mr. Holman, surgeon, of Crediton, to Miss Camplin, daughter of the Rev. Dr. C. archdeacon of Taunton.

At Chiswick, Dr. Tierney, of Brighthelmstone, to Miss Jones, of Turnham-green, Middlesex.

4. At St. Lawrence, in the Isle of Thanet, Daniel Rainier, esq. of Hackney, to Miss Sarah Mayhew, of Ramsgate.

At Lambeth, the Rev. William Battell, to Miss Hawkesworth.

5. At Deptford, W. E. Rolfe, jun. esq. of Bedford-place, Russell-square, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Robert Nicholson, esq. of Loampit-hall, Kent.

At Houghton-le-Spring, Archibald Jerdon, esq. of Bonjedward, to Elizabeth-Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Robert Millner, esq. of Barnes.

6. William Hall, jun. esq. of Arlington, co. Gloucester, to Anne, second daughter of the late Rd. Wells, esq. of Ascot, Oxon.

8. Capt. Joseph-Thomas Johnson, of the 8th Madras Native Regiment, to Catherine, only daughter of the late John-Thomas Page, esq. of Woburn-place.

9. At Cork, James Moore, esq. of Maryborough, grandson of Sir Emanuel M. bart. to Elizabeth, second daughter of William Swanton, esq.

10. Mr. Thompson, of the Adelphi, to Miss Frederica-Louisa Stodart, of Norton-street, Mary-la-Bonne.

11. Mr. Richard Rees, of Plymouth, to Miss E. Curtis, of Hackney.

At Chiswick, Thomas Adams, esq. surgeon, to Miss Pratt, daughter of the late Philip P. esq. of Staple-grove, near Taunton.

12. Mr. J. Maude, to Miss Maude, of Upper Thames-street.

Mr. Hugh Maltby, of Cheapside, to the only daughter of the late T. James, esq. of Colford, co. Gloucester.

13. J. K. Douglas, esq. second son of Brigadier-general D. to Isabella-Maria, eldest daughter of Thomas Willan, esq. of Farmington, co. Gloucester, and of Mary-la-Bonne park, Middlesex.

At Frampton-upon-Severn, co. Gloucester, the Rev. Powell-Colchester Guise, brother to Sir William G. bart. to Maria, second daughter of Nathaniel Clifford, esq. of Frampton-court.

14. At

14. At Barham, Sussex, the Hon. Robert Curzon, son of Viscount C. and M. P. for Clitheroe, to Miss Bisshopp, daughter of Sir Cecil B.

15. Thomas-Heaton Norris, esq. of Muswell-hill, Middlesex, to the eldest daughter of James Dempster, esq. of Baron-house, Mitcham, Surrey.

At Bath, the Rev. Dr. Phillott, archdeacon and rector of Bath, to Lady Frances St. Lawrence, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Howth.

Mr. Blanchard, of the Covent-garden Company of Comedians, to the eldest daughter of Mr. Harrold, of the Wrekin tavern, in Broad-court, Bow-street.

17. At Exeter, Major Smith, late of the 14th Light Dragoons, to Miss Eliza Coles, daughter of the late James C. esq. of Taunton-lodge, receiver-general for the county of Somerset.

19. Richard Crawshay, esq. to Mary, eldest daughter of Francis Hompay, esq. of the Hyde, in Staffordshire.

At Dumaget, co. Wigtown, in Scotland, Lieut. Leveson-Douglas Stewart, R.N. second surviving son of the late Hon. Admiral Keith S. to Elizabeth, third daughter of Sir John-Dalrymple Hay, bart. of Park-place, Glenluce.

20. At Belton, co. Lincoln, the Rev. Jn. Grumdy Thompson, rector of that place, to Miss Harvey, of Hunnington.

John Fearn, esq. of Sloane-street, to Harriet, second daughter of William Thomas, esq. of Highbury-grove.

22. John Bainbridge, jun. esq. to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Robert Pickwoad, esq.

At Lambeth church, Thomas Manners, esq. son of the Hon. William M. of Lambeth, to Miss A. Gates, of Newington.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Thomas Lack, esq. of Edward-street, Cavendish-square, to Miss Catherine Parkins, of Chesfield-lodge, Herts.

23. At Hampton-court, by special licence, George Vernon, esq. of Clontarf castle, co. Dublin, to Henrietta, youngest daughter of Wilson Braddyll, esq. of Conishead priory, co. Lancaster.

27. At Hackney, Capt. Hopkins, of the 2d Life-guards, to Miss Chamberlaine, daughter of the late George C. esq. of Devonshire-place, Mary-la-Bonne.

DEATHS.

Jan. 11. AT Onore, in the East Indies, Lieut. Spottiswoode Lawson, of the 14th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, second son of the late William L. esq. of Cairnmuir.

July 27. At Pancker, in Holstein, in his 74th year, his Highness Prince Frederick of Hessenstein, governor-general of Pomerania, field-marshal and knight-commander of his Royal Majesty's Orders, &c. He has bequeathed the whole of his property, estimated at a million and a half of rix-dollars, to the Landgrave Charles of Hesse-Cassel.

Aug. . . . On his estate in the colony of Berbice, Alexander-Bruce Morris, esq. of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

Aug. 25. In Gloucester-row, Clifton, in his 59th year, William Hill, esq. late of Measham, co. Derby, formerly a partner in the banking-houses of Wilkes and Hill, at Measham and Burton-upon-Trent, and afterwards in those of Fishers, Hill, and Mammatt, at the same places, and at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leicester.

31. At Douglas, in the Isle of Man, Robert Heywood, esq.

Sept. . . . Rev. Mr. Pigeon, of Kilkenny.

At Tandragree castle, Colin Campbell, esq. a partner in the house of Campbell and O'Hara, of Kingston, Jamaica.

At Blackrock, near Dublin, aged 18, Lady Caroline Gore, youngest daughter of Arthur Earl of Arran, and half-sister of the Marchioness of Abercorn.

In Baggot-street, Dublin, Jane, only daughter of the late Alderman Tweedy.

Aged 8 years, Louisa, youngest daughter of Sir Hugh-Dillon Massey, bart. of Doonass, Limerick.

Mr. Wade, of Madget farm, near Chepstow. Attempting to turn a bull out of the fold-yard belonging to his house, the animal became enraged, and attacked him so furiously that he died of the wounds he received thereby in a few days.

At Wapple, near Bootle, Mr. Walters, owner of a lime-kiln, which had been burning some days; and, whilst attempting to walk across it, the chalk gave way beneath, when he instantly sunk down, and, notwithstanding one of his sons, who accompanied him, ran and alarmed some of the workmen, before they were able to reach the place he was burnt to death.

While on a visit at Croyland, co. Lincoln, Miss Ranby, second daughter of Mr. R. of Pinchbeck.

At Long Sutton, aged 65, Mrs. Mary Lambert, daughter of the late Major Momly, of the 10th Foot.

Aged 77, Mr. Sayles, of Wentbridge. He was proceeding to the Farmers Club at Bawtry, by one of the coaches; but, previous to entering the place, he pulled out his watch, and, although apparently in good health, fell back upon the coach, and instantly expired.

Mr. Sharman, of Liddington, near Uppingham, miller.

At Malton, in the prime of life, after a long and severe illness, greatly regretted, the Rev. John Ware, of Stockton, captain-commandant of the Stockton Forest Rifle Corps.

At Skipwith, Mr. John Spedding, farmer. His wife survived him only four hours.

In

In a coal-pit, near Kimberworth, Cumberland, by the explosion of sulphurous matter, common in pits, George Hague, Thomas Hague, John Jarvis, and William Firth. The two former were father and son; and were found fast locked in each other's arms.

At Stetchworth, co. Cambridge, the Rev. —— Symonds, vicar of that parish, and of Swaffham-Barnet, both in that county; the latter in the gift of the Bishop of Ely.

Aged 71, Isaac Parry, esq. of Walworth terrace, Surrey.

Sept. 4. At sea, on-board his Majesty's sloop of war Phipps, on his passage home from the Havannah, with important dispatches, Col. Charles Williamson.

6. Mrs. Mower, wife of Mr. M. of the George inn at Bridgewater.

8. In Melina-place, near Westminster-bridge, after a long and painful illness, Capt. Henry E. A. Caulfield, late of the first Regiment of Guards. He was the son of a Major Caulfield, in the North of Ireland, a relative to the house of Charlemont. His person and manners were elegant and prepossessing. At a very early age he went into the Guards; and having obtained much celebrity as an amateur Tragedian, he exchanged the sash and gorget for the buskin, and made a very successful *debut*, in the part of Hamlet, at Covent-garden Theatre. An unfortunate *crim. con.* business is said to have affected his spirits, and to have produced a lassitude and depression that hastened his dissolution.

Much regretted, Mrs. Halpin, wife of W. H. Halpin, esq. of Dublin.

9. In her 74th year, Mrs. Mary Wilcox, only surviving sister of the late John W. esq. of Bristol.

Aged 86, Mr. Thomas Stocking, of Bristol; greatly esteemed and respected.

10. Mr. Pember, formerly a sugar-baker, of Bristol.

13. At Edmonton, in his 84th year, Laurence Brown, esq.

At New-hall, Ashton, Lancashire, after a short illness, aged 31, Anna-Maria, wife of Sir William Gerard, bart. and daughter of Miles Stapleton, esq. of York.

14. After more than 12 years illness, Mrs. Tilly, of Old Market-street, Bristol.

At Bath, James-Mayer Grant, esq. eldest son of Charles G. esq. of St. Vincent's.

16. In Tyson-place, Kingsland-road, Mr. Joseph-John Davis.

Mary-Eleanor, second daughter of the late John Giffard, esq. of Nerquis-hall, in Flintshire.

17. At Liverpool, aged 74, the relict of William Greaves, esq.

At Weymouth, Mr. Legge, surgeon of the 2d Somerset Militia. He was found dead in the street, early in the morning, weltering in blood, under the window of his lodgings. He had been spending the preceding evening in company; and it is thought that, on his return home, finding the street-door locked, and being very active, in the gaiety of the moment he resolved to scale the chamber-window, but missed his hold, fell back, and was killed.

Found drowned in the New River, Islington, a young man named Howse. He was the son of reputable parents; about 19 years of age; and the last that was seen of him was at a public-house at Hornsey, when he appeared in a very dejected and melancholy state.

In Charlotte-street, Black-friars-road, Mrs. Reader, widow of the late Rev. Thomas R. of Taunton, Somerset.

At Glenkin, in Argyleshire, in his 90th year, Thomas Harkness, esq. He was thrice married, and has left 14 children, 37 grand-children, and 16 great-grand-children; in all, 67 descendants, now living. He had the merit of being the first who introduced the present system of sheep-grazing into Cowal. This mode of farming, with a very inconsiderable capital, enabled him to amass so ample a fortune that, by his death, five of his sons are become landed proprietors in Cowal; and a suitable provision is also left for the other members of his family.

18. In her 78th year, at Lord Mydleton's, in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the dowager Lady Mydleton, daughter and coheiress of George Cartwright, esq. of Ossington, Notts. She has left one son and three daughters: Lord Mydleton, the Countess of Scarborough, the Hon. Mrs. Langley, and the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph.

Mr. Charles Townsend, of Newgate-street, jeweller.

Mrs. Hawkins, wife of Mr. H. of the Griffin inn, Bristol.

At Park-gate, after a short illness, aged 77, James Perry, esq. of Eardsley park, in Herefordshire. By his wife, who died in January last, he has left two sons; and one daughter, married to Thomas-Bainbrigge Herrick, esq. of Merridale-house, in Staffordshire.

19. Mrs. Bevington, wife of Mr. T. B. of Gracechurch-street.

Aged 68, Mr. Kelderwood, of White Lion-street, Pentonville; who threw himself out of a two-story window, in a fit of mental derangement, under which he had laboured many years, occasioned by the loss of a ship and cargo, last from Oporto, which was not insured.

Mr. Beere, one of the clerks of the cathedral church of Winchester.

20. At her house in George's-square, Edinburgh, Mrs. Douglas, of Cavers, co. Roxburgh, eldest daughter of Hugh Scott, esq. of Gala, and widow of Archibald D. esq. of Cavers. At

At Mount Tiviot, John Elliot, esq. Admiral of the Red, brother of the late Sir Gilbert E. bart. and uncle of Lord Minto.

At Greenock, Mrs. Currie, wife of Mr. C. spirit-dealer, &c. About 11 o'clock at night an alarm of fire was given; but, on the arrival of the engines at the spot where the fire was said to be raging, the alarm was discovered to be false. Such conduct is highly criminal, and frequently attended with fatal consequences; a melancholy instance of which occurred in the case of Mrs. C. who rose from her bed, and went to the window, for the purpose of enquiring where the fire was, when she was so struck with terror as to burst a blood-vessel and expire almost instantaneously. What renders this accident more distressing is, that Mrs. C. was far advanced in her pregnancy.

21. At the house of John Ross, esq. at Newtownlimavaddy, co. Derry, in Ireland, where he was on a tour for his health, aged 32, Charles Lewis, esq. of Frederick-place, London, merchant.

At Bexley, in Kent, Mr. William-Thomas Owen, formerly a distiller in Coleman-street, London.

Suddenly, Martha Young, a young woman of genteel appearance. She went to the house of Mr. Baxter, butcher, in Shoreditch, to enquire after an apartment which was to let, saying she was going to be married; when, on a sudden, she complained of a violent pain in the back part of her head, dropped down, and expired.

22. At Balliderry, co. Meath, Mrs. Abbott, wife of Christopher A. esq. of Great George-street North, Dublin.

At Bath, Mrs. O'Donnell, wife of Capt. O'D. late of the 62d Foot, now adjutant of the Bath Volunteers.

A young man, named Pledger. While shooting a sack of wheat into a wind-mill called Barnholm Mill, near Arundel, Sussex, he was caught, by the tail of his round frock, in the cogs of the mill-wheels, and being drawn thereby with great violence between them, his head was instantly crushed to atoms, and exhibited a most shocking spectacle to the grinder and another man, who were standing by, but unable to render any assistance to the unfortunate sufferer, one of whose teeth was driven so hard into a cog of the wheel that it was with great difficulty extracted.

At Great Holland, Essex, Miss Margaret Fulton, daughter of Lieut.-col. F. of the 79th Foot.

Mrs. Harriet Webb, wife of Mr. Richard W. of Plashet, East Ham, Essex.

Aged 51, Mr. Wm. Webb, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, formerly a warehouseman at Manchester and London.

In Fludyer-street, Westminster, Arthur Windus, esq. many years cashier to the War-office.

23. At Brighthelmstone, aged 78, the Rt. Hon. Alice Vernon, Countess-dowager of Shipbrooke, Viscountess of Orwell, Baroness Orwell, and relict of Francis Earl of Shipbrooke. She was the only daughter of the late S. Ibbetson, esq. of Denton park, co. York, elder brother of the late Sir Henry I. bart.

At Taunton, Somerset, Mrs. Goldsworthy, wife of Major G. in the East India Company's Service.

Rev. George Thompson, of Hull, vicar of Wawne, curate of Sutton and Drypool, and 44 years chaplain to the Trinity-house at Hull.

In York-place, Chelsea, William Bate, esq. late of York-street, Dublin.

Aged 56, Mrs. Roe, wife of Mr. R. maltster, and daughter of Mr. Alderman Jordan, of Leicester.

In Guildford-street, aged 77, Anthony Van Dam, esq. formerly of New York.

24. Aged 33, the wife of Major Blewitt, of Llantarnam abbey, Monmouthshire.

Mr. John Grain, second son of Mr. Peter G. of Great Shelford, co. Cambridge.

Mr. Gillet, an eminent solicitor, of Castle-green, Bristol.

25. At Warwick, in her 85th year, Mrs. Dorothy Mordaunt, half-sister to the late Sir John M. bart. and aunt to the present Representative for Warwick.

At Southampton, —— Barnett, an old shoe-maker. Running after some boys who were hooting him, he fell down in Apple-lane, and fractured his skull so as to occasion his death in a few hours.

26. In Upper Harley-street, aged 73, Hardinge Stracey, esq. of Denne-hill, co. Kent, formerly one of the Clerks of the House of Commons.

At his lodgings, in the neighbourhood of Foster-lane, Cheapside, by suspending himself from his bed-post, Thomas Tighe, esq. He had been in town from Bristol about a month, and was engaged in a speculation to supply potters with that sort of earth of which they make goldsmiths' crucibles; which, from letters found on his person, is supposed to have failed, and to have deranged his mind and his pecuniary affairs, and ultimately caused his death.

At Woolbedding, Sussex, aged 64, the Rev. Charles Williams, rector of that parish and of Kingstone-by-Sea.

27. At Upper Slaughter, co. Gloucester, the Rev. Fernando-Tracey Travell, more than 44 years rector of that parish, and author of several literary works, the fruits of his professional studies.

Suddenly, the wife of the Rev. William Allington, of Twywell, Northamptonshire.

Mrs. Johnson, wife of the Rev. John J. rector of Great Parndon, Essex, and daughter of the late John Waters, esq. of Hungerford park, Berks.

Aged 70, Philip Burgess, esq. of Norwich.

.. in Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, in her 55th year, Mrs. Fyers, wife of Col. F.

28. Of a decline, at the house of her father-in-law, in the Circus, Bath, aged 33, Mrs. John Walmesley; a lady singularly adorned, by nature and education, with every quality that could render her estimable. A strong sense and quick apprehension, united with a meek and quiet spirit, were her distinguishing characteristicks; fortitude and resignation, under long sufferings, endeared her to all around her; and an extensive circle of friends lament in her early demise the kind and affectionate wife, the tender mother, and the most dutiful child.

Mr. Biston, a meal-man at Stowe, near Colebrook. Returning home from London, where he had purchased a fine horse at a sale, the animal proved restive, and, in going along Piccadilly, took fright at the sound of a horn; when, on Mr. B. chastising him, he reared, fell over, and killed his rider on the spot.

At the house of Abraham Constable, esq. at Lewisham, in Kent, aged 24, Mr. Frederick Thompson, of that place, brewer, and eldest son of Mr. Frederick T. surgeon at Kensington.

Rev. W. Humphreys, pastor of the Independent Congregation at Hammersmith.

At her house at Brompton-grove, aged 71, Mrs. Grujau, widow of the late Francis G. esq. (see vol. LXXVI. p. 783) and mother of Mrs. Willock, of Golden-square.

29. At Whitby, Mr. Andrew Hall, late owner of the Elizabeth, Whitby and Hull trader. He had been indisposed with some slight spasms in his stomach the preceding day, but was sufficiently well to take his usual walk on the pier in the evening; about midnight, on the appearance of some alarming symptoms, medical assistance was procured, but without effect, for he expired in an hour.—Mr. Joseph Breedon, whitesmith. He retired to rest in his usual state of health, having previously been smoking his pipe at a neighbour's house, and died in the course of the night.—Mrs. Anne Crow, widow, who had also gone to bed without apparent indisposition; as did Mr. Thomas Gosling, a mariner, who, about two years ago, had been obliged to leave off going to sea, in consequence of a hurt he had received on board a ship.

At Bath, George Donaldson, esq. town-clerk of Haddington.

At her house in Watling-street, Canterbury, aged 70, Mrs. Mary Hodges, widow of the late Capt. John H. of the R. Navy.

After a lingering illness, aged 62, Mrs. Sarah Moule, of the Rainbow coffee-house, King-street, Covent-garden.

In his 78th year, Mr. John Freeth, of Birmingham, commonly called the *Poet Freeth*, a facetious bard of Nature, 48 years proprietor of *Freeth's* coffee-house, Bell-street, a house much frequented by strangers as well as the inhabitants, where the Poet used every evening to delight a large company with original songs, composed from subjects of a public nature, replete with wit and humour. His morals were unsullied; and his manners unaffected. Formed to enliven the social circle, possessing wit without acrimony, and independence of mind without pride, he was beloved by his friends, courted by strangers, and respected by all. The harmless yet pointed sallies of his Muse will be remembered by thousands who admired his talents and revere his virtues.

In Millbank-street, Westminster, aged 87, Mr. Andrew Cosser.

30. On China terrace, Lambeth, aged 82, William Smith, esq.

At Kingston, Surrey, Mrs. Swaine, widow of the late Mr. W. S. hop-merchant, of the Borough of Southwark.

At West Wickham, in his 57th year, Sir John Chichester, bart. of Youlston, Devon. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Ashton, in that county.

At Weedon-lodge, Bucks, Mrs. Humphreys, wife of Capt. H. of the R. Navy.

In her 78th year, Mrs. Cailland, wife of Brig.-gen. C. of Aston-Rowan, Oxfordshire.

Mr. Naldred, miller, of Brighthelmstone, cut his throat with a razor in a fit of delirium, occasioned by a brain-fever.

At Exmouth, Devon, Mr. Thomas Edmeades, surgeon, of Greenwich, Kent.

At Horbling, in the prime of life, leaving four young children, Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr. P. farmer, of Kirton, and daughter of Mr. Bramley, miller.

Oct. 1. At his house at Hampstead, Jn. Newman, esq. of Skinner-street, Snow-hill, one of the Common Council of the Ward of Farringdon Without. He was son of the late Alderman; very eminent in his profession as a wholesale dealer in leather; and was very much respected by a numerous circle of friends, who sympathize with an amiable widow and a large family in his early loss.

At Camden-town, of a consumption, the wife of Mr. George Vigurs.

Mr. John Vetch, of Basinghall-street.

At Brighthelmstone, suddenly, aged 52, Mrs. Proby, late of Hatfield-Peverel, Essex.

At York, in her 83d year, Mrs. Mary Hoyes, a maiden lady, sister of the late Col. Robert H. and niece of the late Dr. Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester.

At Cromarty, in Scotland, in her 99th year, Mrs. Allan.

2. At Bow, Middlesex, after a severe and short illness of only ten days, deeply and universally regretted, the Rev. William-James French, of Trinity college, Cambridge; B.A. 1788; M.A. 1791. He was rector of Vange, in Essex, chaplain

lain to the Corporation of the Trinity-house, and lecturer of Bow. He succeeded his father as master of an academy, which he conducted with the highest credit. In him an amiable, disconsolate widow, now confined to her bed by the delivery of her thirteenth child, has to deplore the irreparable loss of the most affectionate of husbands; eight young and helpless children, the loss of a most tender parent; and society, one of its brightest ornaments.

At Margate, after a lingering illness, Mr. John Slack, of Sloane-street, late principal in the house of Slack and Co. Manchester Warehousemen, in King-street, Cheapside.

Aged 14, after 12 months illness, Anne, second daughter of Mr. Denny, surgeon, of St. Ive's, Huntingdonshire.

Elizabeth, wife of John Tunnard, esq. of Brampton-house, near Boston.

At Roscrea, Samuel Maxwell, esq.

At her apartments at Brompton, Miss Jennings, daughter of Joseph J. esq. of Fenchurch-street, whose death is recorded in vol. LII. p. 46. Being an only daughter, and her mother dying early in life, she was educated under the personal care of her father, who had great scientific and literary taste; her mind was much cultivated, and her understanding improved. She had considerable skill in design; and some of her drawings have occasionally been engraved for this Miscellany. She was also a proficient in musick; if not with all the rapidity of modern execution, yet her performance was in such a style as to give much pleasure to her friends, particularly in the Works of Handel, of which she was peculiarly fond. But her character was not distinguished merely by exterior accomplishments; she was most exemplary in the solid graces of the Christian. Residing great part of her time at Hawkhurst in Kent, she employed herself in every good work amongst her friends and the poor; there she will be, as she was most known, most sincerely lamented. She spared no labour, thought of no trouble, in doing good; and, when the duties of life were laid aside, no one enlivened chearful Society with more good humour and vivacity. It was a distinguishing trait in her character, that she was particularly attentive to the external duties of Religion, making a constant point of attendance upon public worship, either in the Established Church, or with the Dissenters (amongst whom she was educated); it being her invariable sentiment, that, wherever the genuine truths of Christianity were taught, the outward form of profession was of little consequence. It pleased Divine Providence to afflict her, for the two last years of her life, with a most painful disorder in her limbs, the consequence of a violent rheumatic fever; and in this state of suffering she was called to the most difficult of all duties, resignation. Her mind was, however, prepared, by the constant exercise of Religion, for the awful event; the kind attention of friends, of whom few persons possessed a greater number or more affectionate, could only alleviate, not remove the disease; and she quietly resigned her breath without a groan.

3. At Roehampton, Surrey, Miss Anne-Catherine Markham, sixth daughter of the late Archbishop of York.

At Walworth, Jonathan Steele, esq.

Suddenly, at her apartments in Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, Mrs. Sheene, an elderly widow-lady.

At Louth, in Lincolnshire, the Rev. ——— Langhorn.

While on a visit at Graby, near Falkingham, aged 49, Mrs. Long, wife of Mr. William L. of Gedney.

Suddenly, while on a visit at Heddleton, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Adkins, esq. and fifth daughter of the late Rev. Robert Adkins, rector of Rainham.

At his house in Dunbar, Major-general John Forbes, late in the East India Company's Service. He returned from Bengal about eight years ago, with a competent fortune, after serving the Company with reputation above 40 years. He was the youngest son of George F. esq. of Lockermick, near Aberdeen.

4. At Twickenham, Middlesex, in his 69th year, Mr. Wapshott.

Mrs. Davis, wife of the Rev. R. D. of Leicester.

At Stamford, aged 82, Mrs. M. Sheild, widow of the late Henry S. esq. of Preston, Rutland, and only sister of the late William Haymes, esq. of Kibworth-Harcourt, and of the late Robert Haymes, esq. of Great Glenn, co. Leicester.

5. At North Collingham, Notts, John Pym, esq. who was lineally descended from the famous Republican Pym, who distinguished himself so much in the Civil Wars, and died in 1644. His only son having died abroad, this branch of the male line becomes extinct. Mr. Pym and two other gentlemen, who were at the sea-side together, all caught the ague at the same time, and all died on their return home. His disconsolate family is thus deprived of a most affectionate husband and father, and the poor of a truly-benevolent friend.

In her 85th year, Mrs. Miller, relict of the late Rev. Edward M. many years the much-valued vicar of All Saints, Northamp.

At Guernsey, after six weeks illness, Mr. N. E Robinson, late of Bond-court, Walbrook, London.

Lieut. Butler, quartered at the barracks at Parkhurst, in the Isle of Wight. He drowned himself in a river near Dodner's Hard, in a sudden fit of mental despair.

In

In his 35th year, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, Mr. Mark Hesp, late captain of the Kingston, of Hull, and son of Mr. Mark H. of York.

In Dorset-street, Portman-square, aged 62, Robert Browne, esq. of Fortland, co. Sligo, in Ireland.

6. At his father's house, at Upwood, co. Dorset, Edward-David Batson, esq. of Lombard-street, banker.

Aged 31, Mrs. Lemoine, wife of Mr. L. coal-merchant, Craven-street, Strand.

At Louth, aged 93, Mrs. Hodgson, widow. She retained her health and mental faculties to the day of her death, and died without a groan or struggle.

At the manse of Monzie, the Rev. Ralph Taylor, minister of the Gospel.

At Waterford, in Ireland, William Alcock, esq. one of the aldermen and late mayor of that corporation.

At the house of Surgeon Franklin, in William-street, Limerick, where he was on a visit, Henry Sandes, esq. of Carrunakilla, near Tarbert, co. Kerry. He went to bed apparently well, but soon after complained; on which Drs. Geary and Grogan were immediately sent for, who arrived in six minutes, only to witness his dissolution on their arrival.

7. At Yarmouth, aged 14, Miss Mary-Susannah Turner, youngest daughter of the Rev. Rich. T. minister of that parish.

Mr. Moses Daniel, mahogany-merchant, Marybush-lane, Bristol.

In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Catherine-Maria, wife of William-Leveson Gower, esq. and heiress of the late Sir John Gresham, bart. of Titsey-place, Surrey.

Suddenly, Mr. W. Brooke, stock-broker and lottery-office-keeper in Piccadilly, and many years clerk of St. James's market.

At Ballycann, near Drumbo, aged 95, Mr. Robert Smith.

8. At his house on the Terrace, Hammersmith, aged 75, Mr. Samuel Moody, of Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

On Newington-terrace, Mrs. Stokes, widow of the late Mr. Nehemiah S. banker, of Lombard-street (see p. 748).

Miss Saunders, eldest daughter of Dr. S. of Upper Berkeley-street.

Mr. Fraser, of Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square.

At his cottage on the river Ex, John Sheldon, esq. F.R.S. lecturer on Anatomy at the Royal Academy, one of the surgeons of Exeter hospital, &c.; formerly of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields; of whom we hope to receive farther particulars.

At Glasgow, Dr. James M'Nayr.

At Hillsborough, co. Down, aged 65, Lieut. David Wright, of the first troop of Iveagh Cavalry. He served with honour and repute, upwards of 20 years, in the same regiment with the brave Abercromby, by whom he was much esteemed.

9. At Penrith, in her 79th year, Mrs. Robinson, relict of the late Mr. James R.

10. At Cleve Dale, near Bristol, Frances, second daughter of the late Rev. Basil Beridge, rector of Alderchurch, Lincolnshire.

At Norwich, the Rev. John Bevor, rector of Great and Little Burlingham, and of Scarning, all in Norfolk. The former in the gift of Mrs. Burroughes; the latter in that of Sir John Lambe, bart.

At Yarmouth, in his 61st year, Mr. William Downes, surgeon.

At Dartford, in Kent, after a short illness, aged 22, Peter Gaussen, esq. of the Coldstream Regiment of Guards.

Suddenly, at Godmersham park, Kent, in her 36th year, Elizabeth, wife of Edward Austen, esq. third daughter of the late Sir Brook Bridges, bart.

In Saville-place, Capt. Thomas Reilley, brother-in-law to Mr. Octavius Gilchrist and Messrs. Simpson, of Stamford.

11. At Washbrook, near Ipswich, aged 39, William-Heysling Meyer, esq. late of the Lawn, South Lambeth.

Mrs. Bland, of the Swansea theatre; an actress of considerable merit, and much respected in private life.

At Harleston, Northamptonshire, aged 65, the Rev. Gilbert Andrews, M. A. 36 years rector of that parish.

Mr. Joseph Carrington, solicitor, late of Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.

At the house of his son-in-law, at Retford, Alexander Emerson, esq. lately of West-Retford-house, Notts, brother to the late Sir Wharton Amcotts, bart. of Kettlethorpe park, co. Lincoln.

At the vicarage-house, in Temple-street, Bristol, aged 71, Mr. John Lewis.

13. In his 53d year, Mr. William Cutts, attorney, of Nottingham.

Aged 68, Mr. Christopher Cooling, of Lincoln, gardener. He fell from a tree about a fortnight before; was much hurt; and languished till this day.

After a few hours illness, Mr. Samuel-Gillam Mills, surgeon, of Greenwich. His partner, Mr. Edmeades, died on the 30th ult. (see before, p. 955).

In Upper Berkeley-street, Henry Ibbetson, esq. of St. Anthony's, Northumberland.

Suddenly, by a fall from her chamber-window, Mrs. Morris, wife of George-Paulet Morris, M.D. of Parliament-street.

14. Mr. Thomas Mullinder, master of a Maidstone boat, lying in the river Thames. Going on-board her the preceding night, he fell into the river, and was drowned. His body was picked up near Queenhithe wharf this day.

In Fenchurch-street, of the dropsy, William Ellis, esq.

In Piccadilly, Mrs. Hawkes, wife of Mr. Thomas H.

Mr. John Holmes, of Parson's-green, Fulham, coal-merchant.

At Camberwell, aged 29, Mr. Joseph Rickman, jun. late of Craven-str. Strand.

At Brompton, in her 35th year, Mrs. Isabella Kerr, wife of Major-general John-Manners K. of the 62d Foot, of the Staff of the Eastern District, and commandant at Norman-cross and its vicinity.

Mrs. Jane Gutch, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Robert G. many years master of the Grammar-school at Blandford, afterwards rector of Brianstone, near that town, and master of the Royal Grammar-school at Wimborn, Dorset.

15. In Duchess-street, Portman-square, Marianne, wife of General the Hon. H. E. Fox (only surviving brother of the late Rt. Hon. Charles-James F.), and sister of Sir William Clayton, bart.

Aged 68, Anthony Buxton, esq. of Seething-lane, Cornhill.

In St. Mildred's-court, in the Poultry, William-Storrs Fry, banker, and one of the Society of Friends.

In Hans-place, Sloane-street, Mrs. Cowell, wife of Lieut.-col. C. late of the First Battalion of Royals.

Mr. Simpson, apothecary, of Bristol.

16. In his 68th year, the Rev. James Nasmith, D.D. rector of Leverington, in the Isle of Ely. He was formerly of Bene't college, Cambridge; where he proceeded B. A. 1764, M. A. 1767, D. D. 1797. His early application to literature was rewarded by repeated academic honours; and his many valuable publications will endear his memory to the Learned. In 1777 he published his "Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum quos Collegio Corporis Christi et B. Mariæ Virginis in Academia Cantabrigiensi legavit Reverendissimus in Christo Pater Mathæus Parker, Archiepiscopus Cantuariensis;" in 1778, "The Itineraries of Symon, Son of Simeon, and William of Worcester;" and a tract on Leonine Verses, from the above Manuscripts; in 1787, a new edition of Bishop Tanner's "Notitia Monastica" (see our vol. LVII. p. 619). To these he has added several Sermons and Charges as a Magistrate. In this latter situation he was eminently conspicuous for his correct knowledge of the Laws; and he filled the office of Chairman at the Sessions of Cambridge and Ely with moderation, justice, and impartiality, at once distinguishing himself as the gentleman, the lawyer, and the divine.

At Clapham, Surrey, Mrs. Clementson, relict of the late John C. esq. deputy serjeant at arms, and mother of the gentleman who at present fills that office. She had returned from Worthing, in Sussex, on the preceding evening.

Mrs. Bannister, mother of Mr. B. the celebrated comedian, and relict of the late Charles B. of facetious memory.

At Exeter, Devon, Lieut. Rice, of the Royal Navy.

At Wimslow, co. Chester, on his way from Scotland to Cheltenham, Lieut.-col. James Paterson, late of the Bombay Estab.

18. E. Rogers, one of the police-officers of the Public-office, Shadwell.

Aged 78, the Rev. Edward Edwards, warden of Brown's hospital, at Stamford, co. Lincoln; to which he succeeded on the death of the Rev. Thomas Hurst, in 1785, having been then confrater of the hospital 16 years.

Mary, wife of Mr. P. Burgess, bookseller, of Ramsgate, in Kent.

19. At Islington, Mrs. Becket. She was born Nov. 6, 1754, at Haselingfield, in Cambridgeshire; of which parish her father, the Rev. Timothy Perkins, was rector near 50 years.

At Market-Harborough, in an advanced age, Letitia, relict of the Rev. George Periam, M.A. rector of Lathbury, Bucks, and preaching-minister of Market-Harbor.

Aged 55, Mr. Edward Gyles, of Christ church, Surrey, baker.

20. At Datchet, Higgins Eden, esq. of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.

Jane, wife of Mr. James-George Wells, of Long Acre. Her death was occasioned by the fright of the fire in Castle-street, two days after her *accouchement*.

In Fountain-place, City-road, Anne, wife of Mr. Thomas White, one of the masters of Lloyd's coffee-house.

Mr. H. F. Richardson, stationer, on the Back, Bristol.

21. This evening, a gentleman, named Gittons, aged 82, residing in Charlotte-str. Portland-place, locked-up his wife and daughters, and went to the fields on the other side of the New-road, Mary-la-Bonne, where he was found, next morning, drowned in a pond near Welling's farm. He had been for some time in a state of despondency, though in easy if not affluent circumstances.

22. In the New-road, Mary-la-Bonne, Mr. Richard-Whitehouse Jennings, of Shire-lane, Lincoln's-inn, attorney-at-law, many years vestry-clerk of the parish of St. Clement-Danes, and of the liberty of the Rolls, in Chancery-lane, &c.

At Goitry, Montgomeryshire, Jn. Pugh, esq. formerly of the Inner Temple.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from September 27, to October 25, 1808.

Christened.			Buried.							
Males - 768	1459		Males - 672	1307			2 and 5	145	50 and 60	89
Females 691			Females 635				5 and 10	50	60 and 70	91
					Between		10 and 20	49	70 and 80	83
Whereof have died under 2 years old			397				20 and 30	85	80 and 90	34
Peck Loaf 4s. 8d.; 4s. 8d.; 4s. 10d.; 5s. 1d.							30 and 40	138	90 and 100	6
Salt 1l. 0s. 0d. per bushel; 4d.½ per pound.							40 and 50	140	105 0	110 0

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending October 22, 1808.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlesex	95	3	54	3	45	1	37	6	64	3
Surrey	98	8	51	4	46	8	40	2	60	0
Hertford	82	4	55	0	42	4	33	6	51	3
Bedford	89	0	52	8	41	10	37	4	55	0
Huntingd.	85	0	00	0	40	10	26	6	64	6
Northam.	81	8	44	0	41	4	32	6	69	0
Rutland	82	0	30	0	42	9	33	9	74	0
Leicester	84	10	49	0	41	8	36	2	65	2
Nottingham	93	8	59	0	46	10	32	0	65	0
Derby	93	2	00	0	00	0	36	0	67	6
Stafford	86	7	00	0	44	0	35	7	68	9
Salop	88	1	55	6	42	0	36	4	00	0
Hereford	89	2	45	7	35	0	34	3	57	2
Worcester	93	6	52	1	45	8	42	7	67	4
Warwick	90	2	00	0	47	3	37	2	70	0
Wilts	86	8	00	0	48	8	40	10	81	4
Berks	99	1	00	0	48	7	41	3	69	10
Oxford	91	11	00	0	44	4	40	3	62	3
Bucks	89	10	00	0	42	4	37	10	58	4
Brecon	89	6	00	0	42	8	28	8	00	0
Montgom.	86	4	00	0	00	0	34	5	00	0
Radnor	86	1	00	0	37	8	31	7	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

87	0	54	7	42	4	32	1	63	1

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

79	5	51	2	38	4	29	7	60	8

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barly		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	86	0	49	6	43	8	38	0	61	6
Kent	91	0	57	0	44	6	38	0	59	0
Sussex	86	0	00	0	46	0	41	0	52	0
Suffolk	81	9	51	1	39	2	32	5	51	3
Cambridg.	83	1	00	0	36	8	26	5	00	0
Norfolk	82	5	51	0	39	1	29	6	47	7
Lincoln	86	11	55	0	43	4	28	7	63	3
York	85	9	53	8	39	11	28	5	62	10
Durham	89	7	00	0	48	0	29	6	00	0
Northum.	84	10	64	6	39	10	27	9	00	0
Cumberl.	86	0	58	0	43	5	26	8	00	0
Westmor.	97	11	70	0	41	6	29	6	00	0
Lancaster	83	0	00	0	39	4	30	3	66	10
Chester	78	10	00	0	44	2	32	10	68	6
Flint	00	0	00	0	43	11	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	88	2	00	0	45	11	26	1	00	0
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	42	0	22	0	00	0
Carnarvon	85	4	00	0	39	4	38	0	00	0
Merionet.	88	0	54	0	40	0	22	6	00	0
Cardigan	79	4	00	0	36	0	20	0	00	0
Pembroke	71	5	00	0	41	8	23	10	00	0
Carmarth.	87	10	00	0	44	8	22	9	00	0
Glamorg.	81	4	00	0	40	4	22	0	00	0
Gloucest.	90	3	00	0	45	3	39	4	64	5
Somerset	87	6	00	0	43	8	32	8	62	4
Monmo.	98	11	00	0	48	0	32	0	00	0
Devon	80	9	00	0	35	10	27	6	00	0
Cornwall	77	5	00	0	37	0	24	0	00	0
Dorset	83	5	00	0	47	2	31	2	00	0
Hants	86	4	00	0	43	11	36	6	64	2

AGGREGATE AVERAGE PRICES of the Twelve Maritime Districts of England and Wales, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated in Great Britain

Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans		Pease		Oatmeal		Beer or Big.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
85	5	56	2	41	8	29	5	60	9	73	7	41	7		

PRICES OF FLOUR, October 24:

Fine 85s. to 90s.—Seconds 80s. to 85s.—Bran 14s. to 17s.—Pollard 28s. to 32s.

Return of FLOUR, October 8 to October 14, from the Cocket-Office:

Total 19,702 Sacks. Average 82s. 5½d.—2s. 10½d. per Sack higher than the last Return.

Return of WHEAT, October 10 to October 15, agreeably to the new Act:

Total 7,118 Quarters. Average 90s. 9d.—2s. 7½d. higher than last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, October 22, 46s. 8d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending October 26, is 38s. 4½d. per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, October 24:

Kent Bags	3l. 8s. to 4l. 4s.	Kent Pockets	3l. 15s. to 5l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	3l. 3s. to 3l. 18s.	Sussex Ditto	3l. 5s. to 4l. 8s.
Essex Ditto	3l. 3s. to 3l. 18s.	Farnham Ditto	6l. 6s. to 7l. 7s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, October 22:

St. James's—Hay	5l. 5s. 0d. to 6l. 10s. 0d.	Average	5l. 17s. 6d.
Straw	1l. 16s. 0d. to 2l. 5s. 0d.	Average	2l. 0s. 6d.
Whitechapel—Hay	5l. 5s. 0d. to 6l. 10s. 0d.	Average	5l. 17s. 6d.
Clover	6l. 10s. 0d. to 7l. 10s. 0d.	Average	7l. 0s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 16s. 0d. to 2l. 0s. 0d.	Average	1l. 18s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, October 24. To sink the Offal—per Stone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.	Beasts 2600.	Sheep and Lambs 18,000.

COALS, Sept. 26: Newcastle 44s. 6d. to 55s. 0d. Sunderland 46s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 100s. Mottled 110s. Curd 114s. CANDLES, 14s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 15s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Stone, 8lb. St. James's 5s. 11½d. Clare Market 6s. 0d. Whitechapel 5s. 11½d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN SEPTEMBER, 1808.

Day	Bank Stock.	3 perCt B. Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 perCt Cons.	5 perCt Navy.	5 perCt 1797.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequ. Bills.	South Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Om-nium.	Irish 5perCt.	Imp. 5perCt.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	shut	shut	65⅛ a ⅞	shut	97¼	shut	shut	———	3 a 1 dis.	2 a 1 dis.	———	shut	———	2¼ a ½ dis.	shut	———	———	full money
29	holiday																	
30	shut	shut	65¼ a 66	shut	98	shut	shut	———	3 a 1 dis.	1 d. 3 pr.	———	shut	———	2¼ a ½ dis.	shut	65⅛	———	Ditto.
1	shut	shut	65⅛ a 66⅛	shut	98⅛	shut	shut	———	par 1 dis.	2 a 3 pr	———	shut	———	2½ dis.	shut	———	———	Ditto.
2	Sunday																	
3	shut	shut	66⅛	shut	98⅛	shut	shut	———	1 dis. par	2 a 4 pr.	———	shut	———	2½ dis.	shut	65⅛	21 15 0	Ditto.
4	shut	shut	66⅛ a 66	shut	98⅛	shut	hut	———	par 1 dis.	2 p. par	———	shut	65¼	2 ½ dis.	shut	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
5	shut	shut	65⅛ a 66	shut	98⅛	shut	hut	176½	par 1 dis.	1 p. 1 dis.	71¼	shut	———	2½ dis.	shut	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
6	shut	shut	65¼ a 66	shut	98¼	shut	shut	177	par 2 dis.	2 dis. par	———	shut	———	2¼ dis.	shut	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
7	shut	shut	65¼ a ⅛	shut	97⅞	shut	shut	———	par 1 dis.	1 pr. 1 dis.	71	shut	———	3¼ a 3 dis.	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
8	shut	shut	65¼ a ⅛	shut	98	shut	shut	177½	2 a 1 dis.	1 pr. 1 dis.	———	shut	———	3¼ a 3 dis.	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
9	Sunday																	
10	shut	shut	65⅞ a 66	shut	98⅛	shut	shut	———	par 1 pr.	1 a 3 pr.	———	shut	———	2 ¼ dis.	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
11	shut	shut	66⅛ a 66	80⅛e.d.	98⅛	shut	18 1/16 e.d.	178	1 a 4 pr.	2 a 4 pr.	———	65⅛e.d.	65¼	2⅛ a ¼ dis.	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
12	232⅛e.d.	65⅛e.d.	65⅛ a 66⅛	79⅛e.d.	98⅛	shut	18 e.d.	178¼	3 a 5 pr.	½ a 6 pr.	———	65⅛e.d.	———	2¼ a ¼ dis.	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
13	shut	65⅛e.d.	66 a 65⅛	79⅛e.d.	98⅛	shut	17 15/16 e.d.	———	½ a 2 pr.	5 a 6 pr.	———	shut	———	3¼ dis.	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
14	233e.d.	65⅛e.d.	65⅛ a 66	80⅛e.d.	98⅛	shut	18 e.d.	———	3 a 4 pr.	5 a 6 pr.	———	shut	———	2 ¼ a 3 dis.	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
15	shut	65⅛e.d.	66⅛	80⅛e.d.	98⅛	shut	17 15/16 e.d.	———	3 a 4 pr.	5 a 6 pr.	———	65⅛e.d.	———	2 ¼ a ¼ dis	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
16	Sunday																	
17	232⅛e.d.	65⅛e.d.	66⅛	80⅛e.d.	98⅛	shut	18 1/16 e.d.	180	½ a 5 pr.	6 a 7 pr.	———	shut	———	2¼ dis.	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
18	shut	shut	66⅛	80⅛e.d.	98⅛	shut	18 e.d.	179	¼ a 5 pr.	5 a 6 pr.	———	———	———	2¼ a 2 dis.	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
19	233e.d.	65⅛e.d.	66⅛ a 66	———	99	shut	18 1/16 e.d.	179¼	3 a 4 pr.	5 a 6 pr.	71⅛	65⅛	———	2¼ dis.	95	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
20	233⅛e.d.	65⅛e.d.	66⅛ a ¼	81⅛e.d.	98⅞	shut	18⅛ e.d.	179¼	3 a 4 pr.	5 a 7 pr.	71¼	———	———	2¼ a 1 ¼ dis	95	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
21	234	65⅛e.d.	66⅛ a ¼	81⅛e.d.	99	shut	18⅛ e.d.	———	3 a 5 pr.	5 a 7 pr.	72	65⅛	———	1¼ a ⅛ dis.	95¼	66	21 15 0	Ditto.
22	236	66⅛	66⅛ a 67⅛	81⅛e.d.	99⅛	shut	18 1/16 e.d.	180¼	¼ a 5 pr.	5 a 7 pr.	———	———	———	1 a 0½ dis.	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
23	Sunday																	
24	———	66	67 a 66⅛	81⅛	99⅛	shut	18⅛ e.d.	———	¼ a 5 pr.	5 a 7 pr.	———	65⅞	———	1 a ¼ dis.	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
25	235½	66⅛	66⅛ a ¼	81½	———	shut	18⅛	———	¼ a 5 pr.	5 a 7 pr.	———	———	———	1¼ dis.	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
26	holiday																	
27	235½	66¼	66¼ a 67	81¼	99⅛	shut	18 1/16	179¼	¼ a 5 pr.	5 a 7 pr.	———	———	66⅛	1¼ a 1 dis.	———	shut	21 15 0	Ditto.
28	holiday																	

[Printed by J. Nichols and Son, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street.]

SIR JAMES BRANSCOMB and CO. Stock-Brokers, 11, Holborn; 37, Cornhill, 38, Haymarket.